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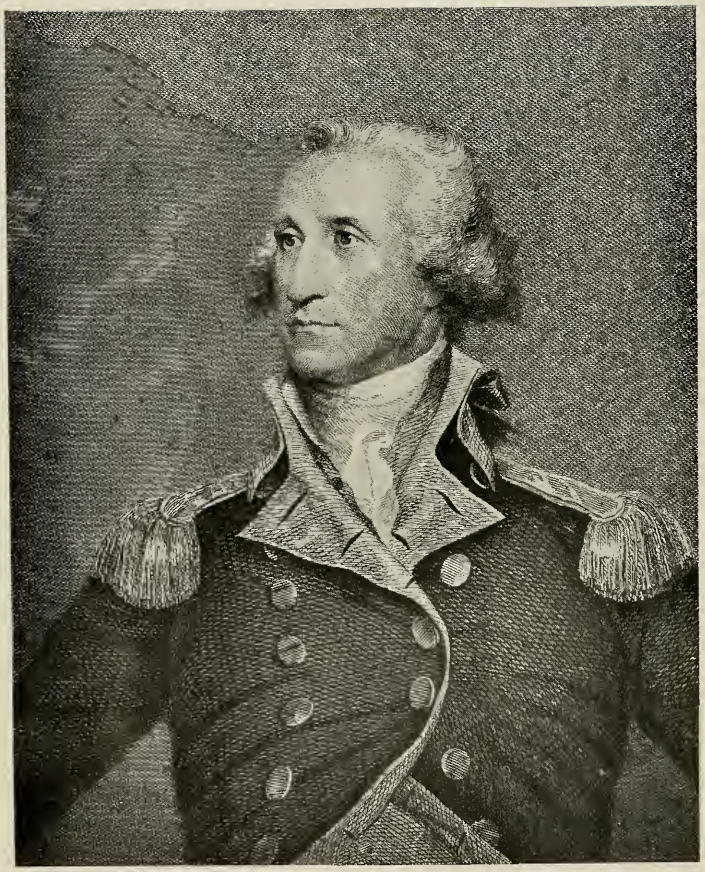
National Memorial Arch in honor of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army of the Revolution and his Officers, located upon the outer line Boulevard near the intersection of Gulf Road. Designed by Paul P. Cret. Cost $100,000. Dimensions, fifty feet high and forty feet wide at base. Material, granite.



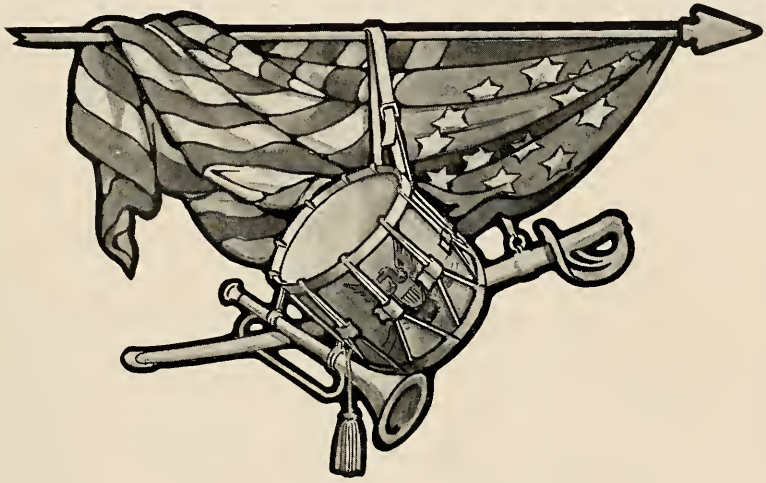
General George Washington
Commander-in-Chief

Painted by Col. Trumbull from studies
probably made at Valley Forge

SECOND AND REVISED EDITION

VALLEY FORGE

A Chronicle of American Heroism



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Publisher

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PREFACE

THE notations employed in this chronicle are selected from the *Wayne Orderly Book,* which is deposited in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and from the *Weedon Orderly Book,* which was, in 1839, presented by a descendant of General Weedon to the Library of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia, where it still reposes.

Other publications and manuscripts consulted and quoted are, especially, the files of the *Pennsylvania Magazine,* the original roster of many of the regiments present at the evacuation of the Valley Forge camp (in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania), *Watson's Annals,* Godfrey's *The Commander-in-Chief's Guard, Stedman's History of the American War,* London, 1794; address of Henry Armitt Brown, Esq.; address by Peter Boyd, Esq., at the dedication of the monument at John Waterman's grave, Oct. 19, 1901; Sabine's American Loyalists and a series of British regimental histories in the collection of Mr. Reginald L. Hart.

The illustrations, mainly from photographs by the author, also include many from photographs taken by Miss L. A. Sampson, of Berwyn, Pa.; Mr. S. R. Fisher, of Norristown, Pa.; Mr. J. W. Kennedy and others.

Countless pens have been busy with the story of Valley Forge. The testimony of many who were participants in or witnesses of its events, pathetic, thrilling and inspiring, has been preserved for the study of those who seek to again sketch the vivid picture of which the place, as it exists to-day, is but the frame.

It only remains, therefore, to so rehearse the tale and arrange its corroborative evidence in some show of order that it may be convenient for those who are disposed to read these pages.

The present edition includes many newly stated facts which have come to the author from readers in various parts of the country and from England.

F. H. T.

Drive, up the Hill from Washington's Headquarters

THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION AND ITS WORK

"To acquire, maintain and preserve forever
The Revolutionary CAMP GROUND at Valley Forge,
for the free enjoyment of the people of the State."

The Valley Forge Park Commission, created by the State Legislature upon May 30th, 1893, met for organization upon June 11th following. The historic property thus far acquired and improved aggregates 472 acres and lies in an irregular form in both Montgomery and Chester counties.

The State appropriations for this purpose to January 1st, 1910, were $139,802.12. The Commissioners, in the expenditure of the sums thus far provided by successive legislatures, have created a magnificent memorial park traversed by perfect roadways; have restored and preserved redoubts and entrenchments, erected massive markers of military positions; have seen placed upon its appropriate site a superb equestrian bronze of Major-General Anthony Wayne; have erected upon Mount Joy a lofty observatory, and finally, having purchased the Washington Headquarters building from the patriotic association which had preserved it, have made it free to the many thousands who annually visit this sacred spot. It is expected that further lands identified with the records of the Revolutionary Encampment will eventually be added to the present park and that all of the original States whose sons suffered here will erect dignified memorials upon their respective camping sites.

The present Commissioners are: W. H. Sayen, President, 1414 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. P. Nicholson, Vice-President, Flanders Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel S. Hartranft, Treasurer, Norristown, Pa.; J. P. Hale Jenkins, Norristown, Pa.; M. G. Brumbaugh, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. A. Patton, Radnor, Pa.; Richmond L. Jones, Reading, Pa.; John W. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa.; John T. Windrim, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. H. Bowen, Secretary. The city office of the Commission is at 1414 South Penn Square.

Home of Isaac Potts, Valley Forge. Occupied by General George Washington from December 25th, 1777, to June 19th, 1778, as headquarters of the Continental Army.

THE SONG OF VALLEY FORGE

"We go with the axe our huts to raise,
And then to creep to the camp-fire's blaze,
And talk, as our heartstrings closer twine,
Of comrades lost at Brandywine.

"We will know what famine means, and wish
For the nook of home and the smoking dish;
And our aching limbs as they shrink with cold
Will feel how scant is the garment's fold.

"The foe will lodge in the city gay,
And Howe and his troops keep cares away,
And the feast and dance will loudly tell
How St. George's sons hold carnival.

"But we in the rude-built huts will wait
For a brighter day and a nobler fate;
And as clings to the sire the trusting son
We will nestle close to our Washington."

—*Lyrics of the Revolution.*

The Foundations of the Forge Dam

CHAPTER I.

VALLEY FORGE IN SEVENTEEN SEVENTY-SEVEN

See Note upon page 65.

NINETEEN miles in a direct line northwest from the centre of Philadelphia a small stream, having its rise in the fertile bottoms of the Chester Valley, pours northward through a deep and shadowy defile into the Schuylkill River. Midway up this ravine, distant half a mile from the river, a small iron-working industry called the Mountjoy Forge had been in operation many years prior to the Revolutionary War. This forge was reputed to have been the first one built in the province. One report refers to its sale by the original owner in 1719, but Mr. Howard M. Jenkins, after a painstaking search of the records, states that it was built by Stephen Evans, Daniel Walker and Joseph Williams in 1742, and was sold wholly or in part to John Potts in 1757. He also concludes that it was situated upon the northeastern side of the stream. It was also known as the valley forge. Further down the stream were a saw mill and a grist mill. Nearby, with an outlook upon the river, was the stone residence which, at the opening of the Revolutionary War, was the home of Isaac Potts, grandson of John Potts, who operated the saw and grist mills. Dating from 1773 the forge was owned by William Dewees, Jr., a colonel of militia. Information having reached the British officers that a quantity of ordnance stores and flour intended for the Continental Army was stored here, the enemy burned the lower mills during the march of the British column through this section in September,

The Present Mill and Valley Road

1777. The forge was not burned. It was from this forge that many a camp-oven was provided with iron plates taken by the soldiers.

The heights were covered by the primeval forest, but the arable land in the vicinity in both Montgomery and Chester Counties was farmed by the thrifty Quaker and Welsh elements which had long been settled here.

To the neighborhood of this retired spot came the Continental Army, upon December 19, 1777, seventy-six days after the disastrous battle of Germantown.

General Washington brought to this refuge from his camps in the vicinity of White Marsh, a place twelve miles from the city, a force of about 11,000 men. His army remained in its quarters upon these bleak hills six months, and during that period suffered hardships, which have made the name of Valley Forge the synonym of all that is heroic and faithful in the fame of the men who served in the patriot army and finally secured to us the liberties under which this nation has ever since existed, prospered and multiplied.

When the soldiers of the Continental regiments moved away from Valley Forge upon the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British they left, either in unmarked graves or in the hospitals scattered through the eastern part of the State, between three and four thousands of their comrades, who had surrendered to privations greater than which no army in ancient or modern times has been called upon to endure.

Nothing could perhaps more significantly emphasize the misery of the time than the fact that no accurate or even approximate record of deaths at Valley Forge has been found, nor is it known with certainty where the common burial place is located. Of all the hapless victims of the camp but one of the multitude buried here sleeps in an identified grave.

For a century the scene of this encampment remained without dedication to the sacred memory of these heroes. This reproach has now been removed by the State of Pennsylvania.

MOVEMENTS IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1777, ENDING WITH THE OCCUPATION OF VALLEY FORGE AS A WINTER REFUGE BY WASHINGTON'S ARMY

See Notes upon pages 64, 65 and 66.

May ——Sir William Howe's forces, comprising 18,000 effective troops in position at New Brunswick and Amboy. Washington, with about 6000, continentals, exclusive of cavalry and artillery and of 500 New Jersey militia, (a total according to Bryant, of 7,300 men) broke winter camp at Morristown and advanced to Middlebrook Heights, ten miles from New Brunswick.

June ——British army moved to Staten Island, American force still at Middlebrook.

July 23d, British fleet under Lord Howe sailed from New York with entire British army in command of his brother Sir William Howe, appearing briefly a week later at the capes of the Delaware. Washington encamped on Neshaminy creek, 20 miles north of Philadelphia.

Aug. 20th the enemy appeared in Chesapeake Bay. On the 23d Washington's army marched through Philadelphia and to Wilmington.

The enemy disembarked upon the 25th at the Elk river, 54 miles southwest from Philadelphia.

Sept. 11th, Battle of Brandywine. Retreat of Americans to Chester, Philadelphia and Germantown. Americans then numbered about 11,000 men, exclusive of Gates' command in the North. On the 15th, Washington advanced to Warren Tavern, on the Lancaster Pike, a heavy storm ruined the ammunition and led to a retreat to Yellow Springs and thence across the Schuylkill river near Phoenixville. Howe advanced at his leisure, covering a wide stretch of rich country. Upon the night of Sept. 19th, a body of Wayne's men, detached to operate in the rear of the British left flank, was surprised at Paoli, many being bayonetted.

Sept. 21st, Howe's columns reached the Schuylkill river in force, crossing at several points above and below Valley Forge. Upon the 26th they marched into Philadelphia, leaving a strong force in Germantown.

October 4th. Battle of Germantown, retreat of Americans to White Marsh about six miles north from Chestnut Hill.

November 10th. Lord Howe's ships invested Fort Mifflin and Fort Mercer below the city. An incident of this movement was the Battle of Red Bank, N. J., in which Count Donop, the Hessian commander, was mortally wounded.

Dec. 19th. After an exhausting march from White Marsh via Gulf Mills, Washington's troops arrived upon the hills at Valley Forge. Four days later nearly 3000 men of this force were sick or too nearly naked to do duty.

Lord Howe's Advance on Philadelphia, 1777

From the Diary of a British Sergeant hitherto unpublished.

Aug. 25. Army landed at Elk Ferry, 1st under Cornwallis at Elk Ferry, 2d under Kuyphausen at Cecil Court House.

Aug. 28. Army marched, arrived at Head of Elk.

Aug. 31. Cornwallis and Grant marched 4 or 5 miles to a small place called "Iron Works," returned to camp.

Sept. 3. Troops reached Pencador 4 miles east of Elk on road to Christiana Bridge. Americans made a stand at the bridge, but retreated to main body by Iron Hills.

Headquarters of Gen. Howe near Valley Forge in September, 1777.

Sept. 6. Gen. Grant from Elk, with his troops, joined the army.

Sept. 8. Whole army marched from the left by Newark 6 miles and encamped in the township of Hokesson. The two armies, British and American, 4 miles apart.

Sept. 9. One third of army marched toward New Market, Cornwallis with his Division to Hokesson Meeting House, others to Kennett Square.

Sept. 10. All met this morning and moved toward Brandywine Creek.

Sept. 11. Battle of Brandywine.

Sept. 12. Kuyphausen's men remained on Heights. Gen. Grant moved to Concord.

Sept. 13. Cornwallis joined and proceeded to Ashton, 5 miles from Chester and encamped. 71st Regt. to Wilmington.

Sept. 16. Army in 2 columns moved from Ashton toward Goshen Meeting House and Downingtown.

Sept. 17. Early A. M. to Yellow Springs and at night to White Horse, Cornwallis 2 miles beyond.

Sept. 18. Army joined and marched to Tredyffryn. Light Infantry to Valley Forge.

Sept. 20 Paoli affair.

Sept. 21. Army at Valley Forge, line extended from Fatland Ford to French Creek. Moved to Pottsgrove.

Sept. 22. Part of army crossed at Fatland Ford, others at Gordon's Ford.

Sept. 23. Whole army encamped, left to Schuylkill and right on Manatawny road, with stony run in front. A force detached to Swede's Ford.

Sept. 26. Force under Cornwallis took Philadelphia.

CHAPTER II

IMPULSE OF THE VALLEY FORGE CENTENNIAL

Upon June 19th, 1878, the centennial of the withdrawal of the army from Valley Forge was celebrated by the presence of the Pennsylvania National Guards and by appropriate addresses by distinguished speakers.

THE JOHN WATERMAN MONUMENT, WEST OF THE RIVER DRIVE

Through the patriotic impulse resulting from this event the Valley Forge Centennial Association was formed and money was raised to purchase the old Isaac Potts house and its grounds, occupied by General Washington as his headquarters after the army had constructed its encampment. This was done, and the old mansion became a much visited place.

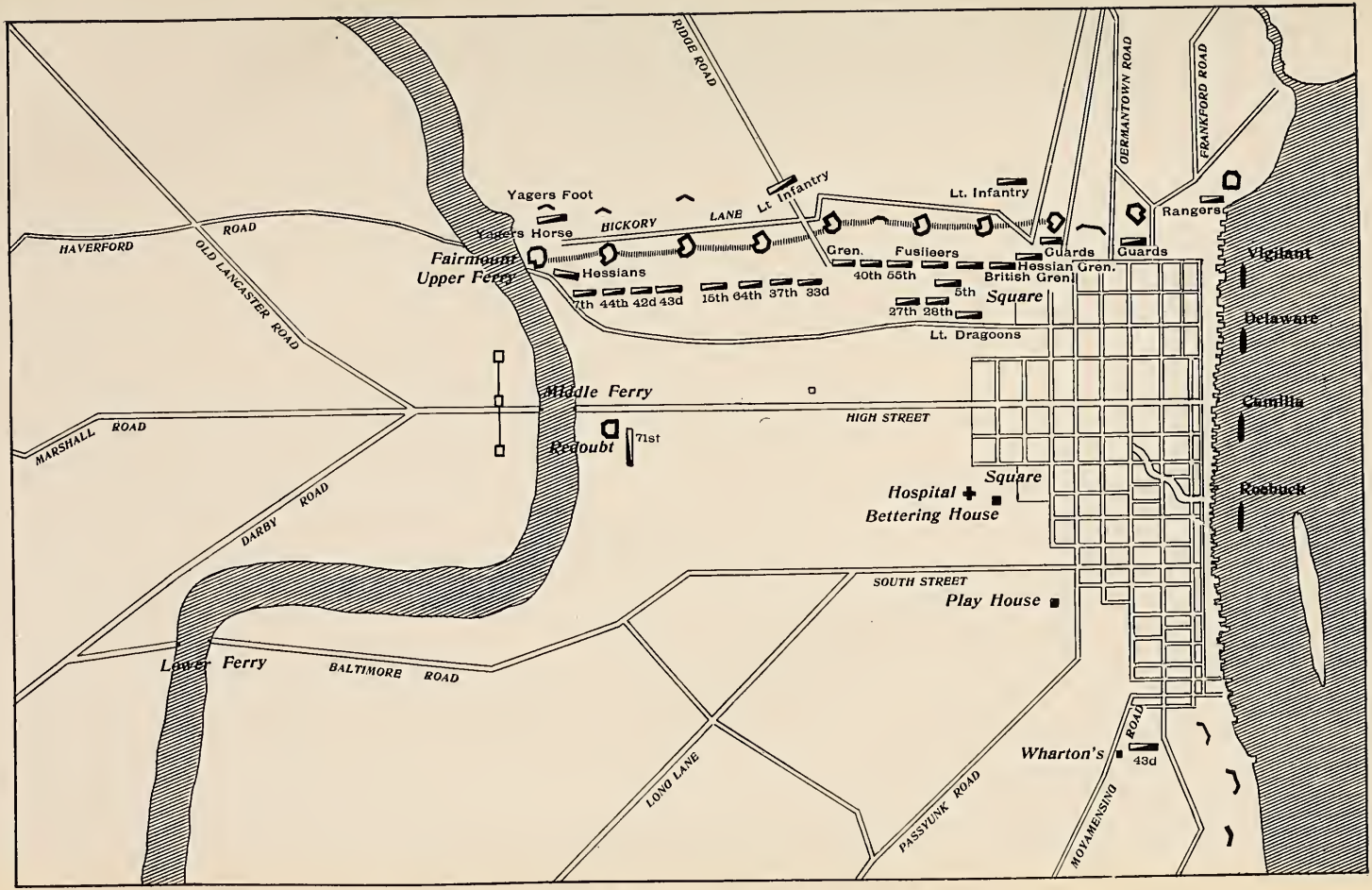
Through persistent effort upon the part of the Association a Commission was appointed under an Act of the Legislature of May 30, 1893, to carry into effect its purpose to acquire, by the State of Pennsylvania, "a certain ground at Valley Forge for a public park."

The general contour of the encampment plateau is rolling, the average elevation being about two hundred feet above tide, but rising to the westward into two rounded elevations, which are respectively 340 and 424 feet high, the Valley Creek flowing along their precipitous western bases. From these hills, and, in fact, from all parts of the camp-ground, a clear view is enjoyed of a far-reaching expanse of country, now largely farmed or occupied by splendid private estates.

Far down the field of Valley Forge, nearly one mile eastward from the Huntingdon redoubt, stands the shaft marking the grave of John Waterman, of Rhode Island, Commissary in Varnum's brigade. This monument is erected upon ground which, with its approach, was presented for the purpose by Major and Mrs. I. Heston Todd to the Daughters of the Revolution who dedicated it upon October 19, 1901; Peter Boyd, Esq.. making the address.

To the southward upon the elevation occupied by the Pennsylvanians, an equestrian statue of Major-General Anthony Wayne was dedicated upon June 20, 1908. One mile eastward is a modest marker erected by the State of Maine to the soldiers of that section serving with Massachusetts troops. Near by, upon the same drive is the new Massachusetts Memorial.

Bronze Memorial of Major-Gen. Anthony Wayne
Upon Outer Line Boulevard in Front of the Site of the
Cantonment of His Troops, Dedicated June 20th, 1908



British Defensive Positions in Philadelphia, 1777-78

CHAPTER III

THE BRITISH ARMY IN PHILADELPHIA

See Notes upon pages 66, 68, 70 and 71

Upon October 19, 1777, Sir William Howe moved his forces into the city of Philadelphia. The nervous suspense of the inhabitants, sustained, already, for many weeks, culminated, upon that memorable day, when a squadron of dragoons galloped down Second Street through crowds of expectant onlookers, soon followed by a column of the grenadiers, brilliant in their red coats, red caps, fronted with silver shields, Lord Cornwallis and his staff in the lead. Riding with them, their faces doubtless reflecting their sense of triumph, were five civilians—Joseph Galloway, Enoch Story, Tench Coxe, Andrew Allen and William Allen, all bitter Tories, men whose names were to appear a few years later among those adjudged to be traitors and aliens.

Behind the grenadiers came the hated Hessians, barbaric in their fierce moustaches, their uniforms of dark blue and towering brass headgear. The columns, artillery and baggage soon choked the central streets of the town, and staff officers were busy everywhere in securing buildings of suitable comfort as headquarters for their respective chiefs. With the adaptability of a trained and veteran force the army of British and mercenaries was later housed snugly and securely in the rear of their defenses for the coming period of comparative idleness. The streets were gay with brilliant groups, the taverns roaring with business, and pageantry of war everywhere rife. An entrenchment was run from a redoubt at a point now the intersection of Twenty-second and Chestnut Streets along the eastern side of the Schuylkill River to the elevation at Fairmount, which has, for nearly a century, been used as a basin of water supply. From a redoubt at this point the entrenchment was extended to the Delaware River along the ridge behind Hickory Lane (Coates Street, now Fairmount Avenue), and including the Bush Hill property. Behind this (see map) were aligned the regiments, just to the north of the present line of Callowhill Street. The old British Barracks at Campingtown, Green Street, between Second and Third Streets, were used, and also the Bettering House and other large buildings.

The several roads leading outward in the direction of the American camps were patrolled as follows: Ridge Road was watched by the Yagers. The light infantry of the line guarded Germantown Road. The light infantry of the guard patrolled Old York (or York Town) Road and the Queen's Rangers (provincials) watched the Frankford Road. These outer guards were, in turn, covered by bodies of cavalry, which operated, in fact, in all directions from the town in order to afford the country people, who were often hiding in the woods with their supplies, a safe conduct to market. This procedure continued through the winter attended by constant minor conflicts.

Both armies foraged far. In February General Wayne detoured into South Jersey to obtain cattle, in which he was successful. Occasionally considerable expeditions of the British were sent out to forage, as in the case of the raid down the river to Salem, resulting in the massacre of patriot outposts upon Alloway's Creek at Quinton's Bridge and Hancock House.

Within the town, where, with the soldiery, some sixty thousand people were living, the ordinary affairs of life proceeded much as usual. The general attitude of the British officers was conciliatory and there was little of malicious destruction. Money and the essentials of life were plenty, and some occupations flourished to an unusual degree.

Sir William Howe had long before formed a resolution to resign the command of the British forces. Moved, perhaps, by the gloom which overspread the Britons after the fall of Count Donop at Red Bank and the spectacular destruction of the frigate Augusta and the sloop Merlin, he wrote as follows, upon the twenty-eighth of October, 1777, to the Secretary of State of the American Department, Lord George Germaine:

"From the little attention, my lord, given to my recommendations since the commencement of my command, I am led to hope that I may be relieved from this very painful service, wherein I have not the good fortune to enjoy the necessary confidence and support of my superiors, but which, I conclude, will be extended to Sir Henry Clinton, my presumptive successor. By the return of the packet I humbly request I may have his Majesty's permission to resign."

It should be recorded that this peevish letter gave occasion for great astonishment to the home authorities which had diligently promoted the means for sustaining Howe and his army in the field.

In Tory circles there was much of gaiety, this culminating in the early summer with the fete of the famous Meschianza.

Howe's opera bouffé "last apearance" in Philadelphia at this historic fete, with its mediæval follies and flamboyant, "Thy laurels are immortal," set all of Great Britain astir with sardonic laughter, followed, after his arrival home, by a stormy period of recrimination between the crown and its supporters upon the one hand and Gen. Howe and the opposition upon the other, the echoes of which reverberated to the beginning of another century.

Thus ended the career in America of an officer who had proven himself, fortunately for the patriot army and cause, the most incompetent warrior in British history, a soldier of whom Stedman, the English historian of the Revolution, wrote sixteen years later, "None of his military exploits possessed either plan, object or decision, and the only fruit derived from the several victories of Sir William Howe, during the campaign of 1777, amounted to no more than the acquisition of good winter quarters for the British Army at Philadelphia."

CHAPTER IV

OCCUPATION OF VALLEY FORGE BY THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

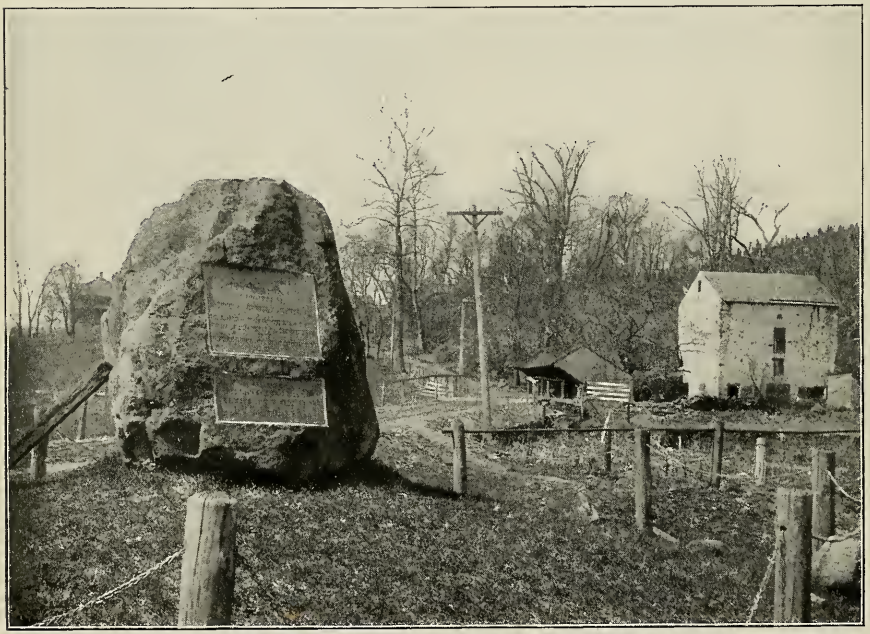
See Notes upon pages 72, 74 and 76

When the patriot army moved from White Marsh the matter of the winter location was apparently still undetermined. A wide diversity of opinion existed among the general officers, some favoring a general assault upon the city, others proposing Wilmington, Lancaster and Reading.

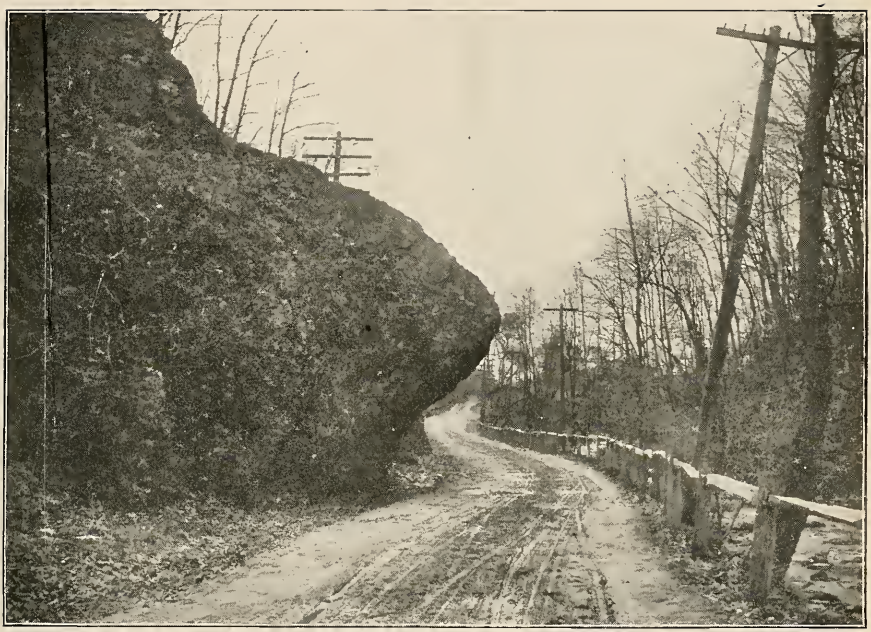
The first objective of the creeping army, after turning its back upon Camp Hill, was the opposite shore of the Schuylkill River. The advance found, upon reaching Matson's Ford, a force of 3,000 British awaiting them upon the opposite side. That night the Americans moved up to Swede's Ford and built a bridge of wagons, over which a force was thrown and the hills occupied around the Gulph Mills. Gulph Mills is situated about one and a half miles inland from the Schuylkill River and six miles from Valley Forge. The army's baggage was long in crossing the river and much confused. The majority of the soldiers slept, the first two or three nights, upon the snow-clad ground.

The coming of the army to Valley Forge was so unexpected by the neighboring residents that they were taken utterly by surprise. Within a short time a military town of probably one thousand huts of logs had arisen and a large

Ruin of the Old Gulph Mill



Memorial Bowlder and Tablet at Gulph Mill



The Road from Gulph Mill to Valley Forge

portion of the forest had already been sacrificed in the work of building and for fires. The stumps and brush were left along the declivity in front of the earthworks as a defense against storming parties. Later, when the redoubts were dug, a series of sharply-pointed pickets was planted between them. The redoubts were four feet high, with a ditch six feet wide.

General Washington occupied his usual army tent and shared the out-of-door log fires of the soldiery during the work of building the huts, and it was probably upon Christmas Day that he accepted the invitation of Isaac Potts, the miller and the minister of Friends, and moved into his snug house at the foot of the hill. Upon this day he found time to write up his ledger, making the following entry:

"To expenditures in the different and continual movements of the army from Germantown Sept. 15 till we hutted at Valley Forge the 25th of Dec. pr. mem., $1,037.00 or £78.10."

Washington's Military Family

At the time of Washington's occupation of the Potts residence, his military family consisted of the following persons. Robert H. Harrison, Secretary, May 16, 1776, to March 25, 1782; Tench Tilghman, Volunteer Secretary and A. D. C., August 8, 1776, to December 23, 1783; Alexander Hamilton, A. D. C., March 1, 1777, to December 23, 1783; Richard K. Meade, A. D. C., March 12, 1777, to December 23, 1783; Presley P. Thornton, A. D. C., September 6, 1777, to —; John Laurens A. D. C., September 6, 1777, to August 27, 1782; Marquis de Lafayette; Captain Caleb Gibbs, Commander of the Life Guard.

In May of the following year Dr. James McHenry became Secretary and John Fitzgerald replaced Thornton. The names of Matthew Clarkson and David S. Franks appear as aides-de-camp upon the Valley Forge oath list.

27) D.r The United States ---- in acc.t

		Dollr.	Lawful		
1777 Aug.t	To am.t bro.t forward ------	8786	£1345	4	6
Sep 14 No 26	To Expenditures after the Battle of Brandy Wine untill we arrived at German Town - p.r Mem.m Book ---	112	15	6	—
27 —	To Cash advanced to Serv.rs at Sundry times ------	52	—		
Oct 11	To Capt.n Gibbs for H.d Exp.s --	1000			
Dec 25 No 29 -	To Expenditures in the different & continual movements of the Army from the time of its March from German town Sep.r 15th till we Hutted at Valley forge the 25th of Dec.r p.r Mem.ms ---	1037	78	10	—
1778 30 Jan No 30	To Secret Services - since the Enemy's Landing at the Head of Elk to the present date ----------	1415	20	10	—
31 29	To Capt.n Gibbs -- H.d Exp.s --	2000			
Ap 10	Ditto ----- Ditto --	1000			
June 5	To Capt.n Barry -- p.r Acc.t	356			
34 16	To Maj.r Gibbs - H.d Exp.s ----	2000			
35 18	To Secret Services - during the Enemy's hold S. Phil.a --	450	220		
Aug.t No 36	To Sundry Expenditures on the March of the Army from Valley forge June 18th (by the way of Monmouth) till its arrival at the White plains the latter end of July ---------	324	46	5	2
Sep No 37	To Cash paid in Recon.g the Country ab.t the Plains, betw.n the No & East Rivers -	133	—	—	—
	Carr.d forward --	18665	1725	15	8

PAGE IN WASHINGTON'S LEDGER INCLUDING HIS EXPENDITURES WHILE AT VALLEY FORGE

King of Prussia Tavern

With the exception of Captain Gibbs and Lafayette, these attaches were without military rank, but later, in the course of the war, Congress issued commissions of Lieutenant-Colonel to those who, at the time, filled these confidential positions.

Young Laurens, the General's favorite among the staff, was destined to fall, after return from an important errand to France, upon his native Southern soil. Alexander Hamilton died many years afterward by the hand of one who was also an officer in this camp.

Colonel Alexander Scammel, Adjutant-General, was doubtless considered a member of Washington's military family. It is said that Scammel was the only man in the army who could make Washington laugh.

The Commander's Corps of Life Guards was quartered in buildings close at hand, ready for instant duty. Outposts watched every pathway of approach to the headquarters, and whenever Washington moved about the camp he was attended by a considerable escort for protection. The road in front and grounds around the house were constantly animated by officers and staffs, orderlies and others awaiting audience.

No portion of the camp was too remote to escape the attention of the hard-working Commander-in-Chief.

A Captain of Dragoons

Washington's Headquarters—The Hallway

Washington's Headquarters—The Parlor

Washington's Headquarters—The Office, Looking Toward Hallway

A Private of the Life Guard

Washington's Headquarters Building

The surroundings of this principal existing memento of the camp at Valley Forge have been greatly improved. It is open every day throughout the year. Its several rooms are lined with interesting relics and documents. A bronze tablet in the hall bears testimony to the patriotic work of the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge in preserving in its original condition with the aid of the Patriotic Order Sons of America this sacred structure until it passed into the custody of the state.

The rear room is said to have been used as Washington's office, after a log cabin had been built in the rear for a dining-room. The box in which he kept his papers is to be seen between the windows. The wing building contained the kitchen, beneath which was a cellar, reached by stone steps.

The bed-rooms upon the second floor have been furnished by the Valley Forge and Chester County Chapters, D. A. R., and the attic above by the Merion Chapter, D. A. R. Each article displayed has its own interesting story of the colonial and revolutionary periods.

It is largely due to the efforts of patriotic ladies of Chester and Montgomery counties that not only has the headquarters building been so carefully preserved, but that the entire reservation has been made, under the direction of the Commissioners, the splendid object lesson as it now exists. To the effective interest of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker is chiefly due the liberal sums devoted to the work.

Washington's Headquarters—His Office

CHAPTER V

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S LIFE GUARD

See Notes upon pages 75, 76, and 83.

Captain Caleb Gibbs was promoted Major and Henry Philip Livingston became Captain of the Life Guard in December, 1777.

Captain Gibbs acted as disbursing officer for General Washington's military household, holding this relation to the General from June, 1776, to the end of 1780, as shown by the General's accounts.

The Commander-in-Chief's Guard was formed, originally, under an order by Washington dated at Cambridge, March 11, 1776. For this purpose four men carefully selected from each regiment were detailed to this duty. Caleb Gibbs, of Massachusets, became Captain, and George Lewis, of Virginia, a nephew of General Washington, was appointed Lieutenant. The corps numbered sixty men exclusive of officers.

Flag of the Life Guard

While on duty in New York an attempt to poison the General was discovered, which involved several of the men, one of whom, an Irishman named Hickey, was hanged in consequence. The guard, as reorganized, May 1, 1777, at Morristown, numbered fifty-six

Washington's Headquarters
Attic Bedroom

Washington's Headquarters
The Rear, Showing Office Window and Reproduced Log Dining Room

men, exclusive of officers. This body was equipped as infantry, in addition to which a small force of horse was maintained, of which George Lewis was Captain. Special details from the cavalry regiments sometimes performed escort duty.

The Southern troops, commanded by General Lachlin McIntosh, of Georgia, occupied the hill to the left of Headquarters. General McIntosh succeeded General Francis Nash, who died from wounds received at the Battle of Germantown. This Brigade was in close touch with Headquarters.

Along the Outer Line Boulevard

Formation of the Second or Continental Army

At the end of the year 1777 the original patriot army ceased to exist. By a resolution of Congress, September 16, 1766, eighty-eight battalions of eight companies each were to be enlisted for three years "or the war." In these new organizations the greater part of the one-year men re-enlisted. These new regiments were styled the Continental Line and were apportioned to the several States as follows:

New Hampshire, three regiments; Massachusetts, fifteen regiments; Rhode Island, two regiments; Connecticut, eight regiments; New York, four regiments; New Jersey, four regiments; Pennsylvania, twelve regiments; Delaware, one regiment; Maryland, eight regiments; Virginia, fifteen regiments; North Carolina, nine regiments; South Carolina, six regiments; Georgia, one regiment.

As far as possible the organizations of each State were formed into divisions or sub-divisions, and were consecutively numbered. Although officially known by their numbers and States, they were more commonly designated by the name of their respective colonels. This practice is followed in the list of officers which subscribed to the oath at Valley Forge.

In addition to these organizations four regiments of dragoons and four of artillery were established, and various bodies of rangers, scouts and similar independents were continued from the first army or recruited for the new one. The army list contains names of two Canadian regiments.

In the spring of 1778 Congress authorized new regiments of sappers and miners.

(See the general list of regiments and commanders upon pages 88, 89 and 90.)

General George Washington

The Star Redoubt, Guarded by Varnum's Rhode Islanders

CHAPTER VI

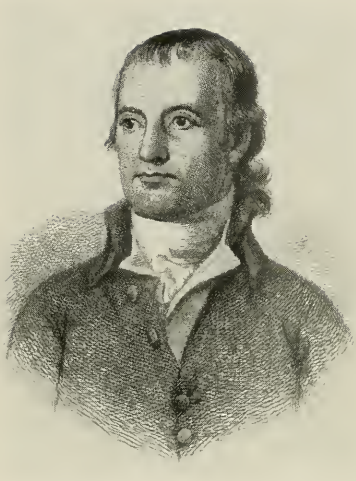
A WORD PICTURE OF THE CAMP

See Notes upon pages 76, 78 and 79.

Probably the most effective existing word picture of the scene, when the camp had been established, is to be found in the memorable address of that talented young Philadelphian, Henry Armitt Brown, Esq., delivered at the centennial celebration of the departure of the army from the camp.

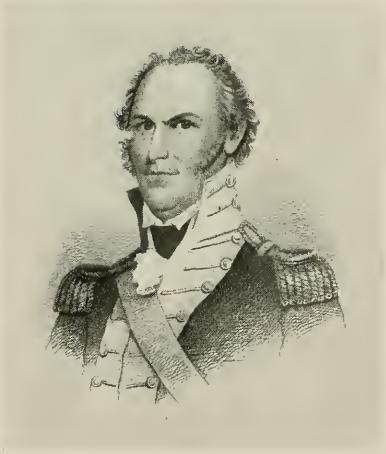
"These are the huts of Huntington's Brigade, of the Connecticut line; next to it those of Pennsylvanians under Conway. This is the Irish-Frenchman, soon to disappear in a disgraceful intrigue. Here in the camp there are many who whisper that he is a mere adventurer, but in Congress they still think him a great military character. Down toward Headquarters are the Southerners, commanded by Lachlin McIntosh, in his youth 'the handsomest man in Georgia.' Beyond Conway, on the hill, is Maxwell, a gallant Irishman, commissioned by New Jersey. Woodford, of Virginia, commands on the right of the second line, and in front of him the Virginian, Scott. The next brigade in order is of Pennsylvanians —many of them men whose homes are in this neighborhood—Chester county boys and Quakers from the Valley turned soldier for their country's sake. They are the children of three races; the hot Irish blood mixes with the cooler Dutch in their calm English veins, and some of them—their chief, for instance—are splendid fighters. There he is, at this moment, riding up the hill from his quarters in the valley. A man of medium height and strong frame, he sits his horse well and with a dashing air. His nose is prominent, his eye piercing, his complexion ruddy, his whole appearance that of a man of splendid health and flowing spirits. He is just the fellow to win by his headlong valor the nickname of 'The Mad.' But he is more than a mere fighter. Skillful, energetic, full of resources and presence of mind, quick to comprehend and prompt to act, of sound judgment and extraordinary courage, he has in him the qualities of a great general as he shall show many a time in his short life of one-and-fifty years. Pennsylvania, in her quiet fashion, may not make as much of his fame as it deserves, but impartial history will allow her none the less the honor of having given its most brilliant soldier to the Revolution in her Anthony Wayne. Poor, of New Hampshire, is encamped next, and then Glover, whose regiment of Marblehead sailors and fishermen manned the boats that saved the army on the night of the retreat from Long Island. Larned, Patterson and Weedon follow, and then, at the corner of the intrenchments by the river is the Virginia Brigade of Muhlenberg. Born at the Trappe close by and educated abroad, Muhlenberg was a clergyman in Virginia when the war came on, but he has doffed his parson's gown forever for the buff and blue of a

ANTHONY WAYNE, BRIGADIER GENERAL CONTINENTAL ARMY 1777 to 1783. BREVET MAJOR GENERAL 1783, MAJOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF UNITED STATES ARMY 1792 to 1796.

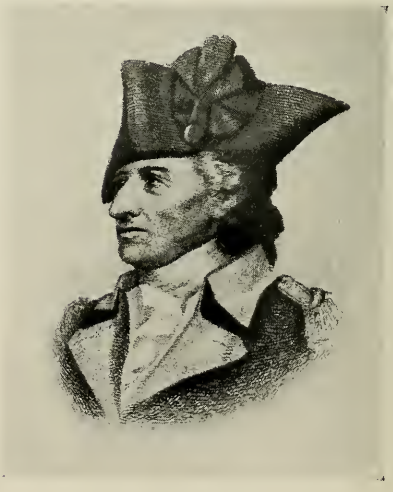


Brig. Gen. Jed Huntington
Connecticut

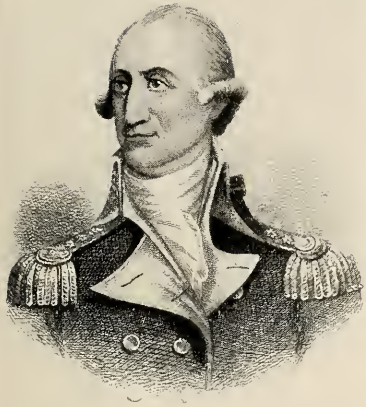
Brig. Gen. Lachlan McIntosh
Georgia



Brig. Gen. Charles Scott
Virginia



Brig. Gen. George Weedon
Virginia



Brig. Gen. J. Peter G. Muhlenberg
Virginia

Brig. Gen. Enoch Poor
New Hampshire

brigadier. His stalwart form and swarthy face are already as familiar to the enemy as they are to his own men, for the Hessians are said to have cried, 'Hier Kommt teufel Pete!' as they saw him lead a charge at Brandywine. The last brigade is stationed on the river bank, where Varnum and his Rhode Islanders, in sympathy with young Laurens, of Carolina, are busy with a scheme to raise and enlist regiments of negro troops. These are the commanders of brigades."

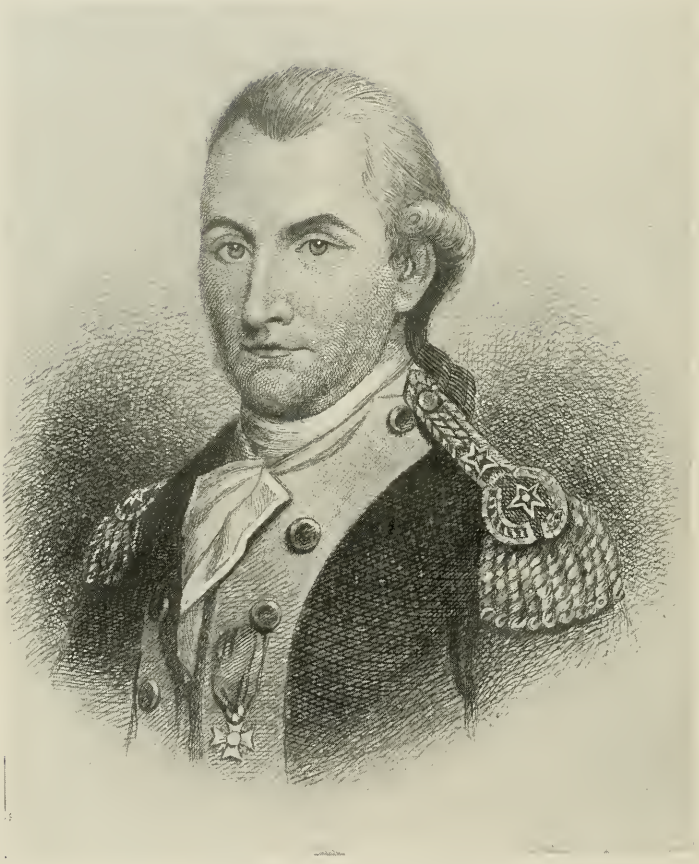
The several Major and Brigadier-Generals occupied houses within short distances of their respective commands.

Inspector-General Baron Steuben and Brigadier-Generals Conway, Smallwood, Armstrong, Furman and McDougall were quartered in large huts on the Maurice Stevens property, just north of the field in which lies the grave of John Waterman.

As a rule, it is said, the officers who became, with their staffs, enforced members of the country families proved agreeable and considerate guests.

It is known that long after the close of the Valley Forge encampment letters of a most friendly character were exchanged by some of the Generals and the Valley Forge families.

Headquarters of Major Gen. Lord Stirling



Brig. Gen. Louis L. Du Portail
Engineer of the Defenses

House of Joseph Walker — Headquarters of Gen. Anthony Wayne

CHAPTER VII

ROUTINE OF THE CAMP

See Notes upon pages 80, 81 and 85

While the army was pushing the work of housing itself, the engineer corps was planning the earthworks which were to protect them. These defenses were doubtless worked slowly out of the frozen ground by details from the several brigades, and were not completed until spring.

Upon March 27 following, the Commander-in-Chief refers to the unfinished condition of the "Interior Defenses," and again upon April 3 he complains of the poor work done upon the "new line defenses."

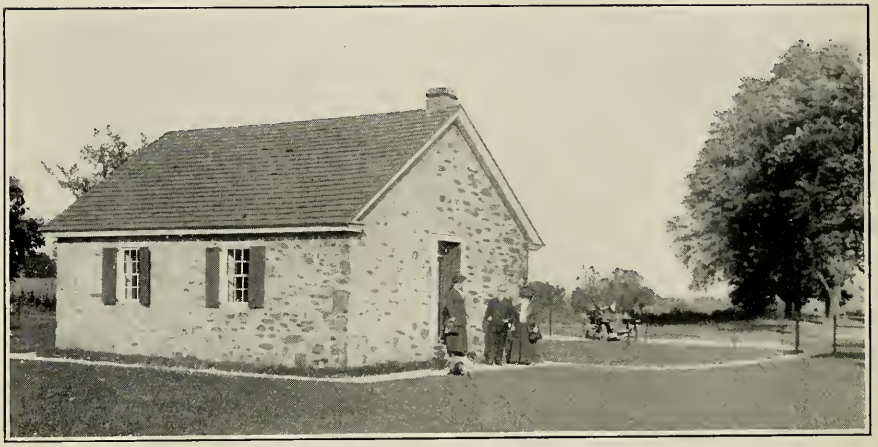
Lieutenant-General Sir William Howe, in his defense of his conduct of the campaign in America, supplies indirect, but decisive, testimony regarding the wisdom of the selection of the Valley Forge heights for the American Army's hibernation and also the deterrent effect of the toilsome entrenchments created there, he says:

"I did not attack the entrenched position at Valley Forge, a strong point, during the severe season, although everything was prepared with that intention, judging it imprudent until the season should afford a prospect of reaping the advantages that ought to have resulted in success in that measure; but having good information in the spring that the enemy had strengthened his camp by additional works and being certain of moving him from thence when the campaign should open, I dropped all thoughts of attack."

The structures which sheltered the army were built of logs and were fourteen by sixteen feet in dimensions. Wooden chimneys, lined with clay, were built against the rear sides. Twelve soldiers were housed in each hut.

A quaint description of the scene during those early winter days at Valley Forge is that found in a letter written by Thomas Paine to Benjamin Franklin, who was in Paris.

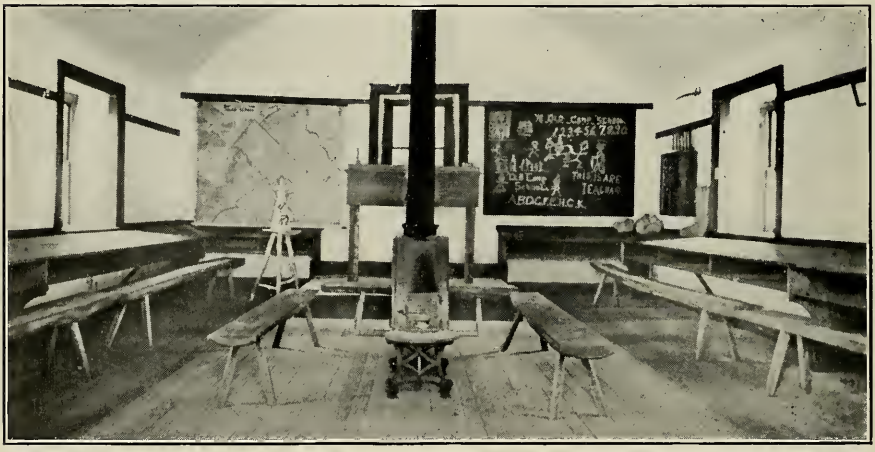
Washington offered a reward of twelve dollars in each regiment to the party doing the best and quickest work in building.



Old School House on Washington Lane

Built in 1705 by Letitia, a daughter of William Penn. Tradition has it that the building was used as a hospital by the army surgeons. This interesting structure forms a convenient place of refuge for visitors in the vicinity in case of showers.

It was only after painstaking research upon the part of ex-Governor Pennypacker and the Valley Forge Park Commissioners that the historic value of this quaint little relic of Colonial days was brought to light. It is located in the Valley to the south of Mount Joy, upon Washington Lane. Nearly opposite is the school house in which the children of the neighborhood are now instructed. The artillery was parked in this immediate vicinity, which was the centre of the cantonment.



Interior of Old School House
Arranged as a Typical Country School of Colonial Days

Reproduction of a Continental Army Hut

It is not to be supposed that having completed their log encampment, the army lapsed into idleness; upon the contrary, there was much for the able-bodied to do in cutting wood for the fires, foraging for supplies (these scarce and already difficult to find), and, upon the part of the cavalry, a constant scouring of the country toward the city, with countless brushes with the outposts of the enemy. Drilling and the regulation routine were carried on daily.

The Christmas holidays in this camp were anything but festive. Upon Christmas morning twelve men from each brigade were assembled upon the parade with ammunition and rations, who were dispatched with wagons to bring in supplies of flour, grain, cattle and pork. Unfortunately, shoals of loose soldiery had marauded the country ahead of them, abusing and robbing Tory and patriot alike. This license Washington took measures to stop.

Just before the New Year a party of American soldiers at Wilmington captured a ship in the Delaware River coming from New York, which proved to contain much that was valuable to the patriot army, especially in clothing for officers.

It would be interesting to trace the final disposition of these goods and discover what proportion the regimental officers finally got and to what extent the jobbing gentlemen around Congress, at York, were profited by the capture.

At the end of the year many of the soldiers were still living in tents, but as fast as the huts were ready the tents were delivered to the Quartermasters to be cleaned and stored for use in the next campaign.

The scarcity of side arms for the officers led to the order that those not having swords should cease carrying guns, which tended to distract their attention from their men, and to obtain half-pikes. The pikes, or Aspontons, were "to be six and a half feet in length, one and a half inch thick in the largest part, the iron part to be one foot long."

There is evidence that some regiments fared much better than others and that the Pennsylvanians, especially many of the officers, were far from being destitute.

Between December 22nd and January 28th Washington wrote five appeals to Congress for help. The last of this series of letters was a lengthy statement written for the use of a Congressional Committee then visiting the camp. This

Reproduction of an Army Hospital

Committee was composed of Francis Dana, Joseph Reed, Nathaniel Folsom, John Harvie, Charles Carroll and Gouverneur Morris. The Committee remained here nearly three months, occupying a large house two miles west from the camp, known as "Moore Hall," which is still existent.

CHAPTER VIII

THE CRY OF DISTRESS

See Notes upon pages 78, 79, 80 and 85

Whatever may have been the disposition of its individual members to afford effective relief to the suffering soldiers, Congress had not the initiative power to do more than make representations to the States in behalf of their respective brigades. As a matter of fact, the body at York was but the shadow of a government. Among the unwise measures to which its deliberations had given birth, that which detached the Commissary Department from the control of the commanding General was probably one of the most mischievous. The baleful mark of petty jobbery seems to stamp this procedure and the effect was seen in confusion and waste which were largely responsible for the misery of the Valley Forge winter. Fiske, the historian, cites testimony which alleges that hogsheads of shoes, stockings, hats and general clothing were left in the woods or by the roadside to waste because of a want of money and teams to get them into camp. So constant was the fear of Congress that the army would get beyond civil control, that John Adams proposed the annual election of generals in lieu of the issue of commissions. The spectre of Valley Forge did not weigh heavily upon the minds of the statesmen at York. It was a gay winter in this temporary capital of the new nation.

A member of the Congressional Commission reported with regard to the scenes in the camp, that "the men patiently yoke themselves together in little

carriages of their own making, using grapevines for ropes, or load their wood and provisions upon their backs." They seemed to the foreign officers to be devoid of all enthusiasm.

Outposts and patrols were established across the country as far as Barren Hill, which is but ten miles from the centre of Philadelphia.

Under the direction of General Sullivan a log bridge was constructed across the Schuylkill River at a point one mile below the mouth of the valley stream, its position now being marked by a marble stone inscribed with a record of the bloody footprints left by the shoeless soldiers who marched upon duty here.

Long before the date of its migration from Camp Hill to Valley Forge the commands were very generally destitute of proper clothing, the uniforms and blankets being worn out with use. The resources of the country were inadequate to the problem, and as winter advanced the soldiers by hundreds covered their semi-nakedness and misery within their huts. In midwinter two thousand men were without shoes, sentries stood guard with feet in their hats.

Before many weeks had passed a large proportion of the army had succumbed to cold and hunger combined, and those of the sufferers who had not perished were distributed in temporary hospitals through the country to the north and west.

Upon February 1st, 3,989 men were unfit for duty for want of clothes. Lieutenant John Marshall, afterward Chief Justice, wrote: "Although the total of the army exceeds 17,000 men, the present rank and file amounts to only 5012."

On February 12, General Varnum wrote to General Greene and "in all human probability the army must dissolve. Many of the troops are destitute of meat and are several days in arrears. The horses are dying for want of forage. The country in vicinity of the camp is exhausted."

On the 16th of February Washington wrote to Governor Clinton:

"For some days past there has been little less than a famine in camp. A part of the army has been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days. Naked and starved as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery that they have not been, ere this, excited by their sufferings to general mutiny and desertion."

Upon the next day John Laurens wrote:

"The unfortunate soldiers were in want of everything; they had neither coats, hats, shirts nor shoes; their feet and legs froze till they became black, and it was often necessary to amputate them. From want of money they could neither obtain provisions nor any means of transport."

One month after arrival at Valley Forge, Washington issued a proclamation requiring all farmers within seventy miles from his quarters to thresh one-half of all their grain before the first of March, in order to make sure of a supply of both grain and straw. Many details of soldiers were sent out to do the threshing.

Mrs. Washington arrived at Valley Forge upon February 10. She records the fact that the General's apartment is small and that he has had built a log structure in which to take their meals.

Food supplies continued to be gathered from the unwilling farmers by force payment being made in certificates, for the redemption of which Congress had made no provisions, whereas, those who succeeded in getting their grain and other foods to the British Commissaries were paid a good price in gold.

The annals of the country-side tend to show that by far the larger part of the farming people, nearly all of whom had relatives in the patriot service, made constant sacrifices in order to provide help to the American Army. Bad roads and snows had much to do with the scarcity of food.

Fort Huntingdon, Valley Forge

Inner Line Boulevard

CHAPTER IX

WASHINGTON'S OPTIMISM

See Notes upon pages 80, 81 and 83

In February a systematic market scheme was inaugurated, by which the Quartermasters were able to meet the farmers at designated places and buy such meagre supplies as they were able to bring.

The constant anxiety with which historians doubtless properly credit the Commander-in-Chief does not find expression in his routine orders. Upon the contrary, his proclamations were usually optimistic beyond those of any of his Generals.

Matters in camp were at their worst in the beginning of March, but Washington issued the following as a tonic to the Army:

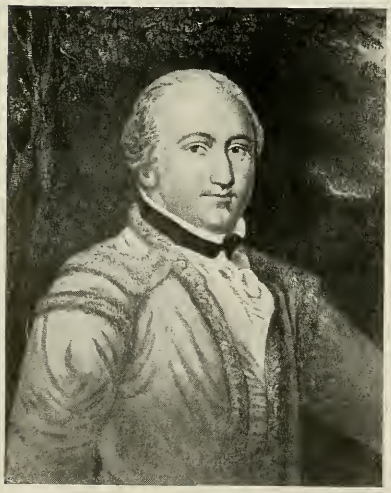
"Weedon Orderly Book, March 1st, 1778.

"Thank Heaven our Country abounds with privisions and with prudent management we need not apprehend want for any length of time. Defects in the Commissaries Department, Contingencies of Weather and other Temporary Empedements have subjected and may again subject us to deficiency for a few days. But Soldiers, American Soldiers, will despise the meanness of Repining at such trifling strockes of Adversity, Trifling indeed when compared with the Transcendent prize which will undoubtedly crown their patience and perseverence."

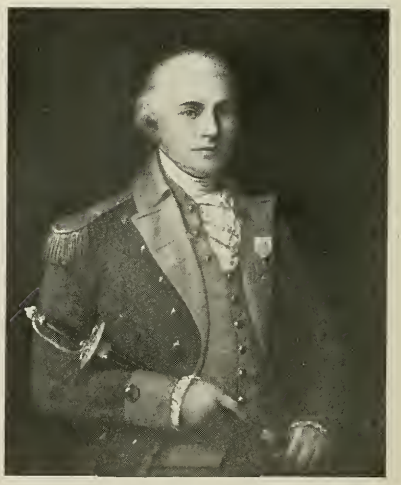
That the commanders of the opposing armies were constantly informed of all that took place in the rival camps to a degree not possible in modern armies seems

Brig. Gen. William Smallwood
Maryland

Brig. Gen. Henry Knox
Artillery Massachusetts



Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan
Virginia



Brig. Gen. James M. Varnum
Rhode Island

Home of Capt. John Davis, one of Wayne's Officers, now Owned by the A. J. Cassatt Estate

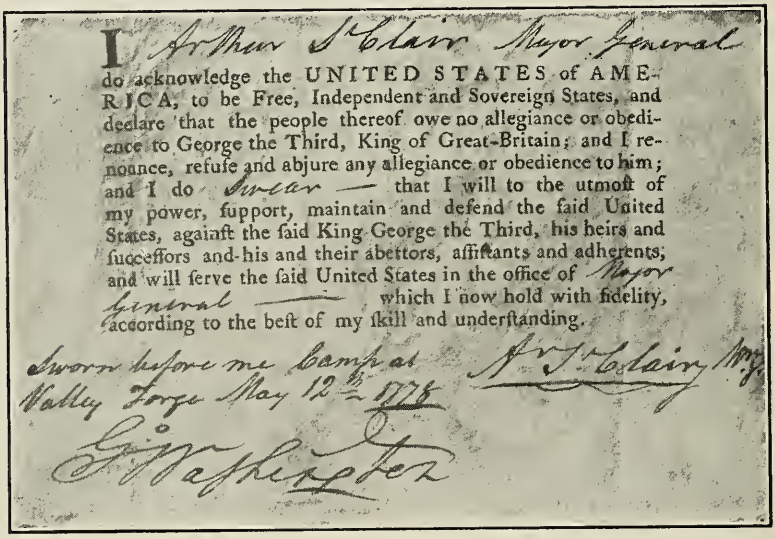
Headquarters of Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan

certain. Washington was especially annoyed with the intercourse between the members of the sect of "Friends."

Upon March 20th, Washintgon wrote to General Lacey:

"Sunday next being the time on which the Quakers hold one of their general meetings, a number of that society will probably be attempting to go into Philadelphia. This is an intercourse that we should by all means endeavor to interrupt, as the plans settled at these meetings are of the most pernicious tendency. I would therefore have you dispose of your parties in such a manner as will most probably fall in with these people."

At this time patriotism was at a low ebb throughout the country, and the belief grew that it was only a question of time when the little army must dissolve and all who had taken part in the Revolutionary movement suffer punishment at the hands of the victorious British.



I Arthur St Clair Major General do acknowledge the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, to be Free, Independent and Sovereign States, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, King of Great-Britain; and I renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do Swear — that I will to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the said United States, against the said King George the Third, his heirs and successors and his and their abettors, assistants and adherents; and will serve the said United States in the office of Major General — which I now hold with fidelity, according to the best of my skill and understanding.

Sworn before me Camp at Valley Forge May 12th 1778

Ar St Clair Mgr

G Washington

From Orginal of Oath of Allegiance Signed by Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair

The "Conway Cabal"

In his own camp, for a considerable time, unknown to Washington, a conspiracy, which history has designated as the "Conway Cabal," was fomented for the purpose of displacing the General in command with Gates, the captor of Burgoyne. In this cabal were General Conway, a French-Irish "soldier of fortune," together with Mifflin, Wilkinson, James Lovell, Samuel Adams and Richard Henry Lee, each of whom had some personal grudge against Washington. The movement failed, as it deserved to do, and the Father of his country continued to hold the love and admiration of his ragged and faithful army. It was due to the discovery of this treachery that the famous Valley Forge oath was required of all officers.

The oath was administered under the direction of General Wayne.

During the winter large numbers of prisoners were gathered at the camp and frequent flags of truce went to Philadelphia, to obtain such supplies for them as the enemy might choose to send them.

CHAPTER X

THE COMING OF BARON STEUBEN

See Notes upon pages 82 and 83.

Washington's marked preference for the foreign officers certainly bred heart-burnings among his native brigadiers and, in fact, with the officers generally. Many of the Frenchmen assumed airs of superiority over their American comrades of equal rank. They also underrated the silent, stern determination of the Americans to achieve independence. Washington's attitude of diplomatic good-will toward the foreigners was, however, to finally justify his patience and good sense.

Major Gen. Frederick William von Steuben

When matters were at their worst, there came to Washington, with an offer of his services and sword, a veteran General of Prussia, Frederick William Von Steuben. This officer was made Inspector-General, a place previously filled by the impotent Conway.

General Steuben was the son of an officer in the German Army. He had served upon the staff of Frederick the Great, had been grand marshal of the Prince

Headquarters of Brig. Gen. J. Peter G. Muhlenberg

Hedquarters of Major Gen. Thomas Mifflin

THE PATH TO FORT WASHINGTON

Hohen-Zollern-Hechingen, and was a traveler of distinction. At Paris he had met Franklin and Beaumarchais, and thus became interested in the American cause. He had traveled from Boston to York, Pa., in sleighs in company with his military secretary, going thence to Valley Forge.

This was the beginning of salvation. Within a few days Washington had found the work for the old disciplinarian. He was annnounced to the army as its new drill master.

Baron Steuben is said to have been astounded by the condition of the army as he found it. His French cook, whom he had brought across the seas, abandoned his job in disgust and fled to the fatherland.

In addition to the universal epidemic of colds, smallpox ravaged the camp, and the men, borne down by the awful weight of their sufferings, could hardly be dragged to their daily work. Deserters and spies were executed as an example, and the generals were busy with threats and entreaties.

The great men who had less than a brief year and a half before so resolutely affixed their signatures to the defiant Declaration of Independence, were now largely replaced in Congress by those of smaller calibre and less exalted ideals. Regarding them, Livingston wrote in this severe strain: "I am so discouraged by our public mismanagement, and the additional load of business thrown upon me by the villainy of those who pursue nothing but accumulating fortunes to the ruin of their country that I almost sink under it."

Clearly, Congress was afraid of Washington and the shadow of his dominant figure in the field. It was urged by some that there should be thirteen armies, each to be responsible to and look out for its own State.

Both in the civil service and the army there were many who at this time, impressed by the seeming invincibility of the enemy, were chiefly occupied with the question of their personal safety and the protection of their property when the national project came to its impending end. In one of his letters to Congress from Valley Forge Washington called attention to the fact that within a half year not

The Site of the Star Redoubt (Where Carriage Stands)

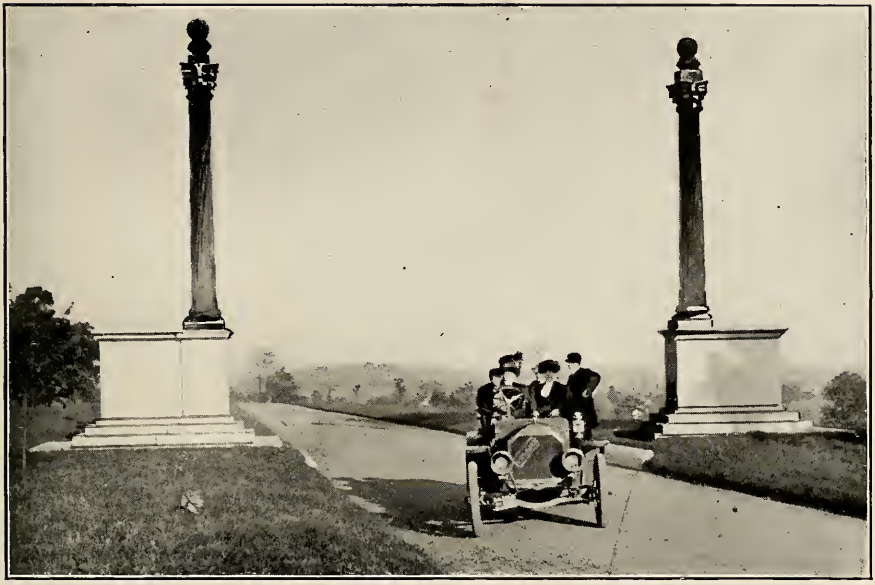
less than three hundred officers had resigned and gone home. These men were, doubtless, largely influenced in their action by the manifest inability of Congress to extend that efficient support to the army necessary to its existence. There were men holding high commissions in the service who engaged in private negotiations with the Peace Commission which, coming from the King, expended several ineffectual months in their efforts to undermine the army and purchase the representatives of the people.

Notwithstanding the suffering, there was much boisterous fun in the camps, for the American soldier must laugh sometimes, and there seems to have been the popular rage for the lottery, which was then a government institution.

Immediately after Steuben began his task he formed one picked company, as already stated, and drilled them as a model for the others, laboring under the great disadvantage of a lack of English words, but the soldiers cheered his savage German oaths, and he soon became popular with the whole rank and file. By consent of Congress and General Washington he introduced a modified form of Prussian tactics, and before the end of the period in camp he had created an army of disciplined soldiers and schooled officers fit to command them.

The order-loving spirit of Steuben began also to be reflected in the proclamations made from headquarters and by the Brigade Commanders. There was an effective policing of the Camps.

The deaths among the common soldiers were so constant that there was little pretense of ceremony, and it may have been to modify the contrast presented by the pageantry of the funerals of officers with those of the rank and file that Washington issued an order upon this subject.



PILLARS MARKING LEFT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BRIGADES
UPON OUTER LINE BOULEVARD

Washington continued to anticipate, day by day, definite news of a favorable nature from France. Anticipating possible delay or failure in this quarter, Washington had already been authorized by Congress to requisition Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia for 5,000 militia.

The welcome accorded to General Charles Lee upon his return to the Army by exchange, April 21st, was most spectacular and flattering to him. The Commander-in-Chief made him his personal guest. He at once gave him the command of the right wing of the Army. Lee's subsequent conduct proved him unworthy of the plaudits of his fellow-soldiers or of the confidence of Washington.

Regarding Lee's reception, Elias Boudinot wrote upon the same day:

"All of the principal officers of the Army were drawn up in two lines, advanced of the camp about 2 miles toward the Enemy. Then the Troops with the inferior officers formed a line quite to head-quarters—all the Music of the Army attended. The General with a great number of principal Officers and their Suites rode about four miles on the road toward Philadelphia, and waited until Gen'l Lee appeared. General Washington dismounted and rec'd Gen'l Lee as if he had been his Brother. He passed thro' the Lines of Officers and the Army who paid him the highest military Honors to Headquarters, where Mrs. Washington was and here he was entertained with an elegant Dinner and the music playing the whole time."

By Washington's orders, April 22nd was observed in the Valley Forge Camps as "a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer."

The answer of Divine Providence was already upon the seas, and borne by hard-riding couriers from sea-cost to the inland hills it came to the knowledge of Washington upon May day. One week later he issued the following general order, which was the beginning of the end in a war destined to continue nearly three years longer before its objects were effected:

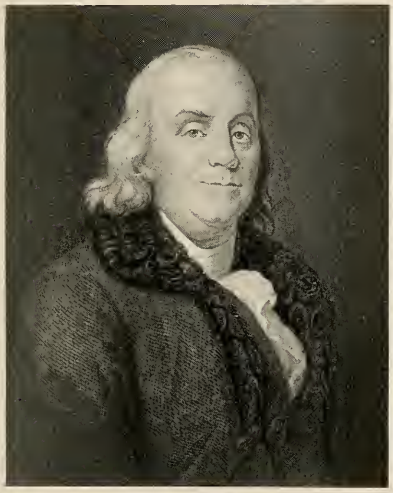
Headquarters of Maj. Gen. Marquis de Lafayette

Headquarters of Brig. Gen. Thos. Bradford

CHAPTER XI
THE FRENCH ALLIANCE

See Note upon page 81

"It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe to defend the course of the United States, and finally raise up a powerful friend among the princes of the earth, to establish our Liberty and Independence upon a lasting foundation, it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the Divine goodness, and celebrating the important event which we owe to His Divine interposition. The several brigades are to assemble for this purpose at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, when their chaplains will communicate the information contained in the postcript of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of the 2nd instant, and offer up a thanksgiving and deliver a discourse suitable to the event. At half-past ten o'clock a cannon will be fired, which is to be the signal for the men to be under arms. The Brigade inspectors will then inspect their dress and arms, and form the battalions according to the instructions given them, and announce to the commanding officers of the brigade that the battalions are formed. The commanders of brigades will then appoint the field officers to the battalions, after which each battalion will be ordered to load and ground their arms. At half-past seven o'clock a second cannon will be fired as a signal for the march; upon which the several brigades will begin their march by wheeling to the right by platoons, and proceed by the nearest way to the left of their ground by the new position. This will be pointed out by the Brigade-Inspectors. A third signal will then be given, on which there will be a discharge of thirteen cannon; after which a running fire of the infantry will begin on the left of the second line and continue to the right. Upon a signal given, the whole army will huzza, *'Long Live the King of France.'* The artillery then begins again and fires thirteen rounds; this will be succeeded by a second general discharge of musketry, in a running fire, and huzza, *'Long Live the Friendly European Powers.'* The last discharge of thirteen pieces of artillery will be given, followed by a general running fire and huzza, *'The American States.'*"



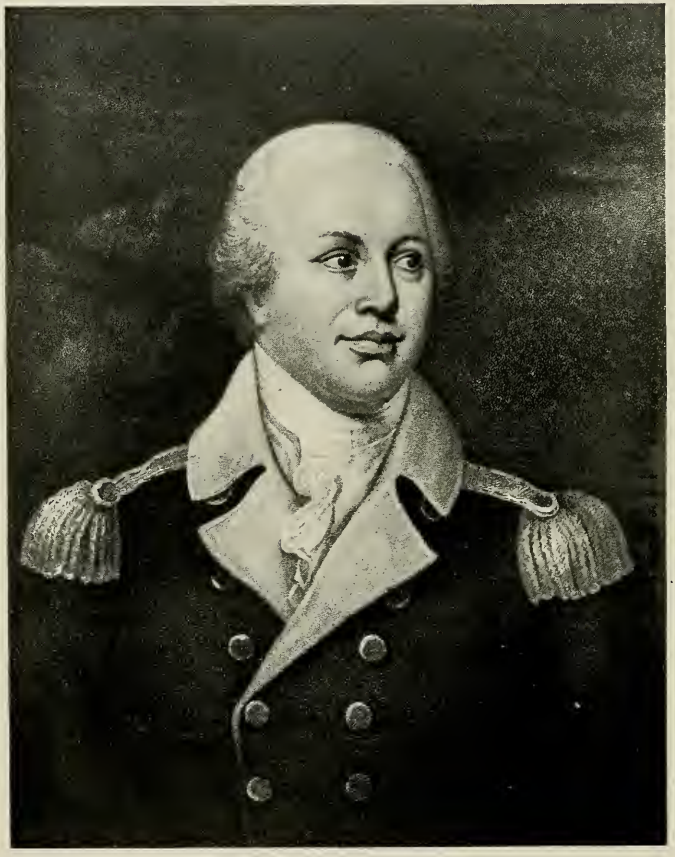
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
To whose diplomatic skill was largely due the sending of French assistance to America

The Commander-in-Chief and staff were the guests of the New Jersey troops during the religious services of the day, after which the general officers of the command joined him at the Potts mansion, whereat was served one of those famous dinners for which Washington always manifested a fondness.

The length and breadth of Washington's exuberance upon the arrival of the good news cannot be more effectively shown than in the fact that two soldiers awaiting execution in the camp were pardoned and restored to the ranks by him in testimony of his joy. When we consider how rarely the Commander-in-Chief modified or reversed the finding of his courts-martial and how vainly, at Newburgh, it was sought to save André, we may realize the meaning of this gift of life to men who, perhaps, did not deserve it.

Official confirmation of the great fact that Benjamin Franklin and his associate Commissioners had succeeded in their mission to the French Court had arrived upon April 13th, when the French frigate La Sensible sailed into Falmouth (now Portland) Harbor, bringing, as bearer of dispatches, Simeon Deane, brother of Commissioner Silas Deane. The news reached Congress at York upon May 2d.

One of the most difficult problems in the administration of this far scattered camp was that of the control of liquor. Most of the courts-martial had their origin in quarrels caused by drunkenness. The sutlers were held accountable, and all taverns, except a few under special license, within a wide territory around the



Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene

camp, were prohibited from selling anything drinkable. Occasionally, as upon January 1, 1778, the Commander-in-Chief ordered grog for the whole army. Prices for liquor sold in the camp were determined by Boards of Officers.

Spring found the camps still destitute of blankets and clothing, those best provided having come hither from the Northern Army. There were sick in every hut, and a good bedding of straw was the best that most of the men could hope for. As the season advanced the mud was removed from between the

logs to afford ventilation, and details were paraded for bathing in Valley Stream and the river. One week before the camp was abandoned a portion of the army resumed its tents.

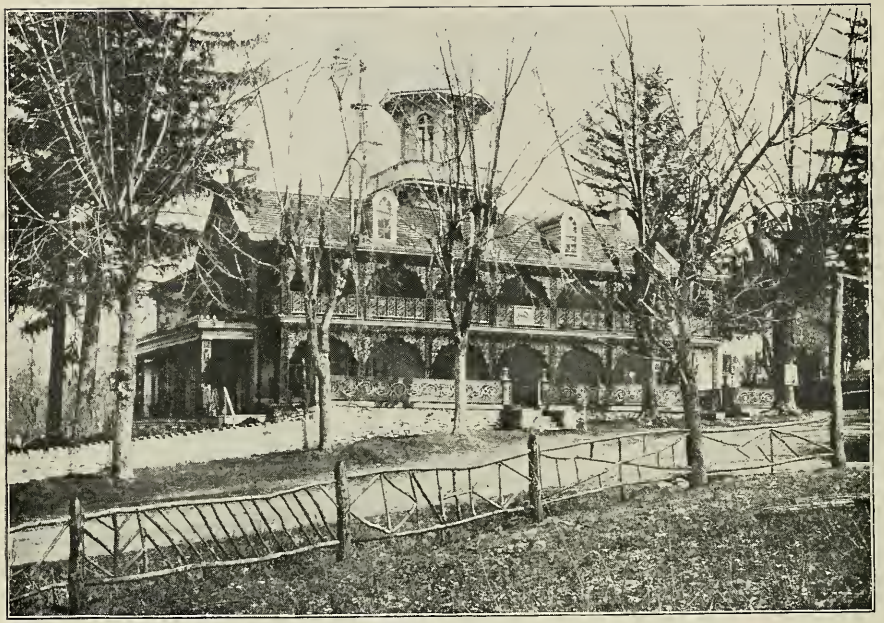
The men were drilled hard and often under the watchful eye of Steuben.

It is said of the old martinet that he was up at three o'clock, took a smoke, had his coffee and, before daylight, was about the camp watching the process of starting the day's routine according to every proper formality, and short-comings were not tolerated in either officer or man.

Major Gen. Paul J. G. DeM. Lafayette

Washington's spies warned him soon after the announcement of the French Alliance that there were evidences of activities upon the part of the enemy in the city.

Upon May 8th, at a council of war held at Valley Forge, the Commander-in-Chief stated that upon that date the Continental force numbered 15,000, not including horse and artillery, and that of this number 11,800 were at Valley Forge, the remainder being at Wilmington and on the North River.



Washington Inn, A Portion of which was used as an Army Bakery, Originally the Home of Col. Wm. Dewees.

Headquarters of Brig. Gen. Jed Huntington

CHAPTER XII

THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

See Notes upon pages 83 and 84

Eight days after the Alliance celebration the General issued an order, which began the active campaign of the year 1778. Major-General Lafayette, a youth of but twenty years, was placed in command of a picked force of 2,500 men, infantry, artillery and horse, to proceed in the direction of Philadelphia and observe the enemy.

This young French nobleman had proven the sincerity of his admiration of America and advocacy of the struggle, by leaving behind him his young wife, a daughter of the Duke de Noailles, and coming to America at the head of a party of other foreigners, including Baron de Kalb and eleven other French, German and Polish officers. The leaky ship in which they ventured narrowly escaped wreck upon the South Carolina Coast.

After a long journey through the Southern forests to Philadelphia, Lafayette and his associates were met with a cold rebuff from a consequential chairman of the Committee of Congress on Foreign Affairs (Lovell). Lafayette appealed directly to Washington, and upon July 31, 1777, he was appointed by Congress a Major-General. Like Washington, he served without pay.

Lafayette, while acting upon Washington's staff, was wounded at Brandywine. Later in the year, at White Marsh, he was given a command of a division whose Commander, General Adam Stephen, had been dismissed from the Army.

It must have been inspiring to those who witnessed the "forward march" of the resolute column, which the dashing boy commander led down from the hills of Valley Forge. Barren Hill was reached upon the 18th of May.

This expedition narrowly escaped capture upon the morning of the 20th, by a large force of British which approached from two directions. Lafayette succeeded. by almost a miracle, in regaining the west shore of the Schuylkill River, the army at Valley Forge pouring down tumultuously to help him.

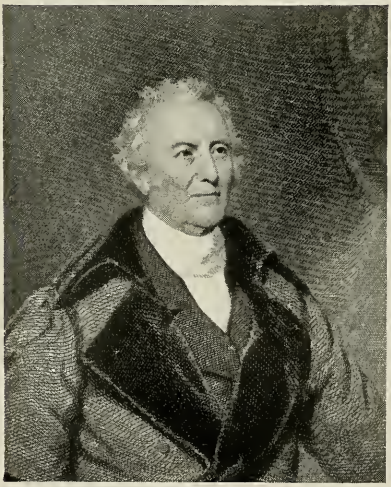
The column of 5,000 men under General Grant having marched all night from Philadelphia, had gained the rear of Lafayette's camp undiscovered at daybreak. When first observed they were ranged along the Matson's Ford road, the head of the column at the junction with the Ridge Road. The distance from this point to the ford is two miles. It is an equal distance southward to Barren Hill. A body of light cavalry discovered the Americans hastening in disorder across the fields and through the woods toward the ford, which was by this rough "short cut" three miles from Barren Hill. The British commander had only to advance his force down the hill in the direct course of his march to certainly intercept and capture the flying Americans, but once more Fate intervened to assist the cause of Freedom in the person of a thick-headed British general, who insisted upon guiding his sleepy and tired soldiers down the Ridge Road toward the Church at Barren Hill.

Probably upon no event during the course of the war did the future history of America depend more truly than upon the decision made, that summer morning, at Harmonville crossroads, and seldom in the history of warfare has a commander been blessed with such unhoped-for "good luck" as attended Lafayette that same morning.

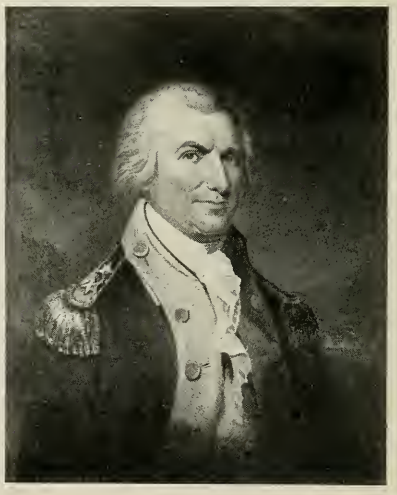
Lieutenant John Marshall wrote from Valley Forge of the hard ride of Washington and a large party of officers to a point commanding a view, several miles distant, of the retreat of Lafayette's column at sunrise.

Brig. Gen. John Glover
Massachusetts

Major Gen. Lord Stirling
(William Alexander)
New Jersey



Lieut. John Trumbull
Soldier and Artist
Pennsylvania



Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair
Pennsylvania

Bridge Over the Valley Stream

Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, in command of the Queen's Rangers, led the column of General Grant which was sent out from Philadelphia to cut off the troops of Lafayette, and explains the failure to do so to a halt made due to an uncertainty regarding the proper road.

Among the soldiery sent to the Valley Forge Camp from the Northern Army were a considerable party of Oneida Indians. These men were employed largely as scouts. The Oneidas were the only "Nation" of the famed Iroquois Confederation which took sides with the Colonists, the Five "Nations" to the westward, in New York State, having been under the influence of Butler and other Tories, declared for the British.

In the ceaseless attrition of outposts and raiding parties these aborigines were doubtless the objects of much wholesome dread upon the part of the predatory enemy.

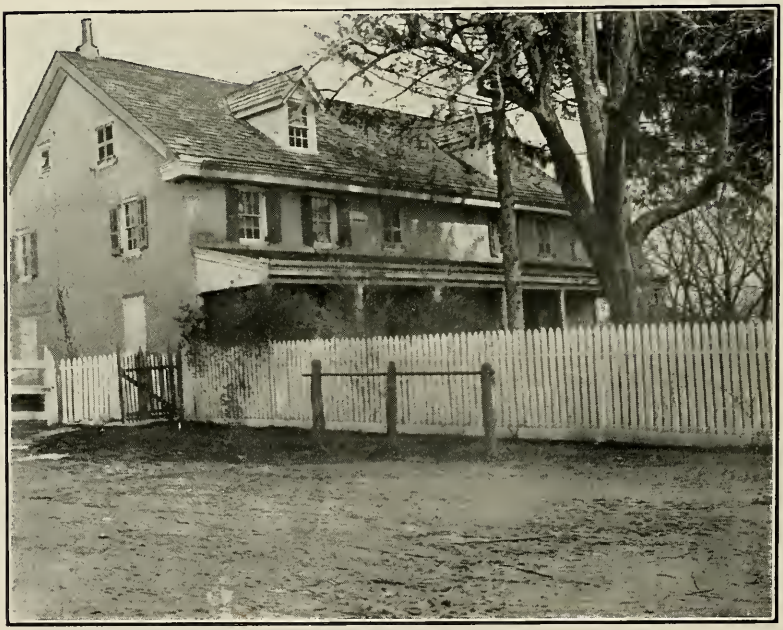
General Greene had been appointed Quartermaster-General in March, much to the advantage of the service.

With the preparations for the summer large quantities of new equipment were received and distributed. The army still remained a picturesque thing of patches, but there was an end to inefficiency in the commissary service.

Washington's numerous spies in Philadelphia confirmed his own intuitions that the enemy was contemplating a move from a position rapidly becoming untenable.

In the patriot camp the warm weather restored the spirits and energies of the soldiers who were constantly drilled, inspected and marched up and down the hills to fit them for battle or the pursuit of the enemy, as the case might require.

Headquarters of Brig. Gen. John Knox



Headquarters of Major Gen. Baron de Kalb

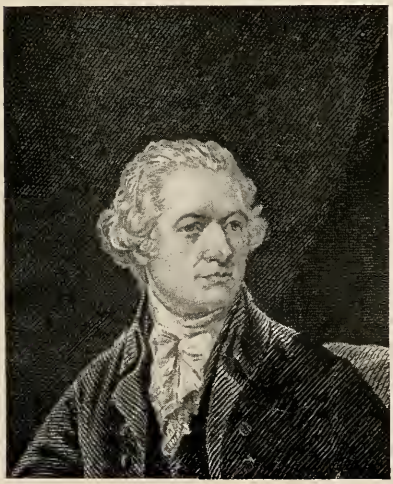
Grave of an Unknown Soldier

CHAPTER XIII

DEPARTURE OF THE ARMY FROM VALLEY FORGE

See Notes upon pages 85 and 86

The movement of the army from Valley Forge began upon June 18th, immediately upon the receipt of news brought by George Roberts that Clinton's forces were leaving Philadelphia, 18,000 strong. Maxwell's brigade was rushed across the country into New Jersey to burn bridges ahead of the slow moving column of the enemy, hampered as it was with many miles of wagons containing all kinds of plunder and a large number of Tory followers. The army left Valley Forge with such haste that half-baked bread was left in the ovens and the country people found many forgotten implements in the huts.



Lieut. Col. Alexander Hamilton

On the 21st the main army crossed the Delaware River at Coryell's Ferry, and a week later came upon the flanks of the enemy. Then was fought the Battle of Monmouth.

We may well imagine the fierce joy with which the Americans, now for the first time the pursuers, and with the memories of Paoli and the sufferings of Valley Forge fresh within them, threw themselves upon the great red serpent of the enemy now crawling painfully across the hot sands of New Jersey toward the sea and safety.

It is said that about three thousand Tories left Philadelphia upon the British fleet. Clinton's column was heavily impeded by not only baggage, but by additional Tory families and their possessions. Extending along the Jersey roads for many miles it offered an easy mark for the

Memorial to the Troops of Massachusetts
Dedicated June 19th, 1911

Continentals. General Charles Lee, whose strange behavior at Monmouth brought upon him the wrath of Washington and deprived the patriots of a decisive victory, was proven, nearly eighty years after the event, to have been a traitor and a tool of the enemy.

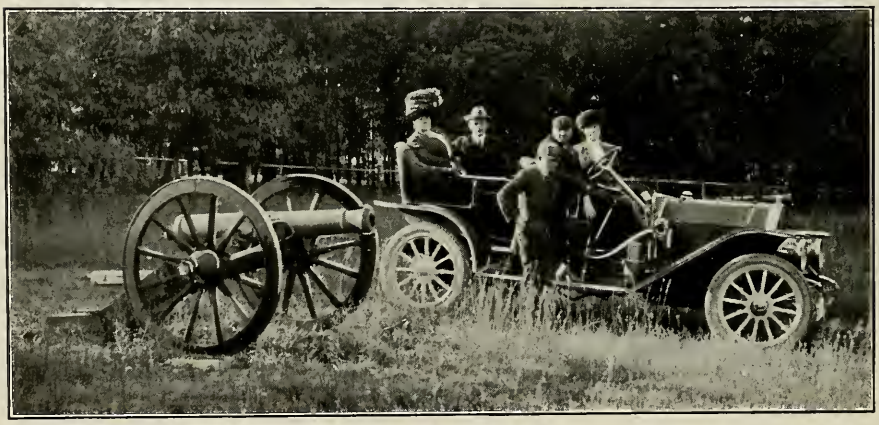
CHAPTER XIV

VALLEY FORGE IN AFTER YEARS

See Notes upon page 87

The army turned its back upon a ruined region. Fences, forests, farm animals, domestic utensils, all had disappeared. In payment for their supplies and toil the residents held only wads of dirty Continental script, which was afterward repudiated by the government without a shadow of justice. Where the blare of the trumpet or the roll of the funeral drums had echoed, where fires had glowed along the hills at night, silence and desolation reigned. It was only after a generation that the people roundabout fully recovered from the iron heel of war.

About 1794 the Headquarters Mansion was sold by Isaac Potts to Jacob Paul of Germantown, whose family lived there until 1826. It was then bought by a



War and Peace

A Soldier's Bake Oven

co-operative community from Scotland, upon the failure of which James Jones, one of its members, acquired it and occupied the place until 1850 or later. (Woodman's History of Valley Forge.)

Washington visited the old camp ground in 1787, and it is stated by Woodman, in his history, that in the summer of 1796 he again came, one day, accompanied only by a negro servant and walked over the hills of Valley Forge, conversing with persons he met, one of whom was the historian's father. Doubtless many others of those who dwelt here in the winter of our darkest days as a young nation, also revisited the spot with emotions of both sadness and triumph as long as veterans of the Revolution continued to live, but in course of time a busy nation all but forgot Valley Forge and its heroic story.

The Tribute of a British Officer

Eleven years after the close of the war, Stedman, the English historian of the struggle, himself a soldier under Howe, Clinton and Cornwallis, had the courage to conclude his two volumes (quoted upon other pages of this book) with the following impartial summary.

"While the natural strength and spirit of Great Britain were embarrassed and encumbered with the disadvantages and errors now enumerated, the Americans, in spite of a thousand difficulties and wants, by the energy of liberty, the contrivance of necessity, and the great advantages arising from the possession of the country, ultimately attained their object. The Americans indeed were not fired with that enthusiastic ardour which nations of a warmer temperament, in all ages, have been wont to display in the cause of freedom. But they were guided by wise councils, they were steady and persevering, and, on all great occasions, not a little animated by the courage of General Washington, who has been proverbially called a Fabius, but in whose character courage, in fact, was a feature still more predominant than prudence. The American generals, having the bulk of the people on their side, were made acquainted with every movement of the British army and enabled, for the most part, to penetrate their designs: To obtain intelligence, on which so much depends, was to the British commanders a matter of proportionable difficulty. The Americans had neither money nor credit: But they learned to stand in need only of a few things; to be contented with the small allowance that nature requires: to suffer as well as to act. Their councils, animated by liberty, under the most distressing circumstances, took a grand and high-spirited course, and they were finally triumphant.

"The Revolution in America, though predicted by philosophy, was generally considered as a remote contingency, if not a thing wholly ideal and visionary. Its immediate causes were altogether unforeseen and improbable. It came as a surprise upon the world: and men were obliged to conclude, either that the force of Great Britain was ill-directed, or that no invading army, in the present enlightened period, can be successful where the people are tolerably united."

Soldiers Supplied by the Several States

According to a Report of the Secretary of War, General Knox, in 1790, the troops of the American Army engaged in the War of the Revolution were furnished by the States as follows:

	Continentals	Militia
New Hampshire	12,496	3,700
Massachusetts	67,907	15,145
Rhode Island	5,908	4,284
Connecticut	32,039	7,238
New York	17,781	3,866
New Jersey	10,727	4,448
Pennsylvania	25,608	7,357
Delaware	2,387	0,376
Maryland	13,832	3,929
Virginia	26,672	4,429
N. Carolina	7,263	3,975
S. Carolina	6,660	....
Georgia	2,679	....
Totals	231,929	58,747

In addition to these officially accounted for troops, a *conjectural* force of 105,580 men has a place upon the report, composed of more or less mythical levies from the various States and of the many who served temporarily. These troops are omitted from Nile's Register.

It will be seen that of the total number of soldiers, as accounted for, who served at some time during the war, but five per cent. approximately were encamped at Valley Forge.

The war in America cost the United States, including foreign debt of $7,885,085, a total of about $42,000,000 and a loss in lives computed at 100,000 persons. The cost to Great Britain was £152,115,000, or about $750,000,000 and the lives of 43,633 soldiers and sailors.

Besides a mighty navy, Great Britain had a force in America amounting, nearly, to 42,000 men, besides from 25,000 to 30,000 loyalists who were actually enlisted in the several provincial corps raised during the war.

Although it is customary in the British service to inscribe battles fought by the various regiments upon their standards, the military authorities were so humiliated by the result of their long struggle with the Americans that the flags of their troops have never borne the names of any Revolutionary battles.

The Hessian Mercenaries

The custom of selling their soldiery to other countries was no new thing with the petty princes of Germany at the time when the American Revolution loomed in the West, and Great Britain had frequently been a customer at the military bargain-counter of the Hesses. Indeed, so active, at times, had been the competition for the unhappy German regiments that more than once they had been arrayed in battle against each other. The greater statesmen of the Continent condemned this traffic in flesh and blood, and Schiller most eloquently protested against it in a tragedy, *"Cabale und Liebe."* The scenes at the departure of the troops from their native land and their families are described as most terrible and pitiful. Six provinces furnished these hirelings, Hesse Cassel supplying about one-half of the whole. From this principality Great Britain bought the services of fifteen regiments of infantry, four battalions of grenadiers, one corps of chasseurs and three corps of artillery. In all the Hessian contingent numbered 29,867 men. Of these about 1200 were killed in battle, 6354 died of diseases and accident, 5000 deserted and 17,313 eventually returned to Europe.

The Hessian regiments under Lord Howe were from Hesse Cassel. Those who were captured at Saratoga were marched in the autumn of 1777 across the State of Massachusetts to Boston. Intelligent writers among them have

TYPE OF BRITISH SOLDIERY OF GEN. HOWE'S ARMY IN PHILADELPHIA, 1777 78

1. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (Paoli Massacre)
2. Twenty-second Foot
3. Seventeenth Light Dragoons
4. Forty-second Highlanders, Black Watch (Paoli Massacre)
5. Grenadier
6. Sergeant, Cold Stream Guards
7. Twentieth Foot

recorded that they were much impressed with the dignity and soldierly spirit of their captors who, although without uniforms and many of them in rags, stood like statues when the prisoners were marched between the lines. They also admired the sturdy country people who thronged along the route to see them. The plucky Baroness Riedesel, with her children, accompanied her husband, the Hessian commander, and left a sprightly record of her experiences.

These prisoners were barracked a year at Cambridge, and in November, 1778, were marched to Charlottesville, Va., where many of them were detained until the end of the war. While in New England they were humanely allowed to hire out to the farmers; the Baroness even gave a fine ball (Jun 3d) to the British and Hessian officers, all singing "God save the King!" with much defiant gusto.

The Germans also worked upon the Virginia farms and at their trades, those who remained in the country generally marrying and leaving many thrifty descendants. One of the regiments which returned to the Fatherland marched into its native city behind a drum corps of Southern negroes, a souvenir of their long captivity.

The Loyalists and What Became of Them

In addition to the Tory soldiery gathered under Lord Dunmore, Governor Martin, of North Carolina, and Henry Ferguson, of South Carolina, in the South, and with Col. Butler in Pennsylvania, the following enlisted Loyalists are enumerated in "Sabine's American Loyalists" (Boston, 1847):

The King's Rangers; the Royal Fensible Americans; the King's American Regiment; the New York Volunteers; the Maryland Loyalists; De Lancey's Battalions (3); the Second American Regiment; the King's Rangers, Carolina; the South Carolina Royalists; the North Carolina Highland Regiment; the King's American Dragoons; the Loyal American Regiment; the American Legion; the New Jersey Volunteers (3); the British Legion; the Loyal Foresters; the Orange Rangers; the Pennsylvania Loyalists; the Guides and Pioneers; the North Carolina Volunteers; the Georgia Loyalists; the West Chester Volunteers; the Newport Associates; the Loyal New Englanders; the Associated Loyalists; the Wentworth Volunteers; and Col. Archibald Hamilton's Loyal Militia. Total, 33 battalions.

The members of these organizations, as well as many who were classed only as passive loyalists, fled the country when the British cause failed, some going to Jamaica, others to England, but the larger part to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is said that, in a single year the population of Halifax was doubled by these refugees. Thousands fled to the north shores of the great lakes, where they formed the "United Empire of Loyalists," and became pioneers of the Canadian province of Ontario. Those who went to London were provided for in either the army establishment, in small civil offices or were, in various ways, helped along, but among them, wherever they were, there was much suffering and bitterness of mind. Some eventually came back to the States and secured the return of at least a part of the property they had lost. Within ten years after the war had closed the British Government had pensioned most of the clamorous loyalist soldiers and had disbursed in Canada some £3,292,455 as compensation for property losses by reason of their banishment from their old homes, as well as granting to these settlers large tracts of land, with farming implements and other necessities.

Public Observatory upon Mount Joy

NOTES AND CITATIONS

The British Army at Valley Forge

Sept 18 1777

A man sent out discovered upwards of 3800 Barrels of Flour, Soap and Candles, 25 Barrels of Horse Shoes, several thousands of tomahawks and Kettles, and Intrenching Tools and 20 Hogsheads of Resin in a Barn 3 miles from here at the Valley Forge.

Sept. 20th 1777. Weather extremely fine. At 2 o'clock in the morning the guards moved and posted themselves with the Light Infantry at the Valley Forge. Waggons employed in carrying off from the magazine there the rebel stores. This morning at 5 the rebel centries fired on the guards who took the whole. They slightly wounded one of our officers.—Journal of Capt. John Montressor, Chief Engineer British Army.

(This was the night of the Paoli massacre.)

Upon September 21st, 1777, 14,000 British troops were camped along the road from Fountain Inn to the Fatland ford. The soldiers plundered all the houses and barns in the vicinity.

Journal of Capt. John Montressor, Chief Engineer British Army.

Sept 21st 1777

At 5 this morning the Army moved, marched to the Valley Forge and 2 miles more to Moor Hall making 5 miles and there camped. We found the houses full of military stores.

"The elegant seat of the late William Moore, Esq., near 600 acres, a very valuable grist mill; the River Schuylkill which bounds the lands for some distance affords a great shad fishery during the season."—Rental adver., 1783.

Among the active troops in the British service in front of Philadelphia, the Queen's Rangers, a regiment composed of loyalists, was sometimes troublesome. They were commanded by Lieut. Col. J. G. Simcoe, an English officer of enterprise, whose story of the achievements of his command in America was published for the edification of his friends in England and reprinted in 1844. The Rangers were among the soldiery upon this march and they probably burned the Valley Forge mills, as Simcoe claims to have occupied the Potts residence before Washington selected it as his headquarters.

Bread for the Army

The army bakers occupied Col. Dewees' house and built their ovens in the basement. This structure forms a part of the existing Washington Inn. Many of the country people baked bread for the camp upon the basis of a pound of bread for a pound of flour.

The Ravage of the Forge

Wayne Orderly book, April 29th, 1778.

"Complaint having been made by Mr. Dewees, the proprietor of the Valley Forge that the Soldiers pull down the houses and break up the Fore Bay of which is called the Valley Forge the Commander-in-Chief strictly forbids all Persons from Further Damages to the said Buildings and Works, which he hopes will be particularly attended to especially when they consider the great loss that Mr. Dewees has already suffered by the great Waste which our Army has been under the Necessity of Committing upon the Wood and other improvements."

Where Southern Soldiers Rest

It is said that upon the north side of "rear-line hill," which must have been in the vicinity of McIntosh's command, a large number of skeletons of soldiers were exposed to view by the washing away of the ground years after the camp was abandoned, and it is also affirmed that those buried there were Southern soldiers.

The Affair of Paoli

The massacre of Paoli was perpetrated by a column under General Grey, composed of the First Light Infantry, the Forty-second Highlanders (Black Watch) and the Forty-fourth Regiment. From the bloody work done by the

Light Infantry they were known as "The Surprisers," and were singled out for vengeance by Wayne's troops, who sent word to them that they would give them no quarter in battle. Upon this the Light Infantry dyed the feathers in their hats red that they might protect the other troops from their especial enemies. The regiment still wears this red plume as a vested right.

Equally as it is the province of history to preserve the names of heroes it should be a duty to save from oblivion for the detestation of ages to follow the memory of such monsters as Grey, the British General by whose orders all prisoners were murdered at Paoli and a year later near Hackensack, N. J.

One of Wayne's companies of Light Infantry raised in Philadelphia was known as the "Red Feathers" and as such fought at Princeton in January 1777.

In the Family

Mr. George Alfred Townsend has written to the author calling attention to the not widely known tradition in England that the Howe's were "left-handed" cousins of George III.

Industries at Valley Forge, Past and Present

Upon March 24th, 1768, John Potts and Ruth, his wife, conveyed to John Potts, Jr., his heirs and assigns "all of the Iron forge called and known by the name of "Mount Joy Forge," a saw mill and grist mill and three tracts of land thereunto belonging, one of them, whereon the said Forge and mills stand situated in Upper Merion township." Upon May 10th, 1768, this property was deeded to Joseph Potts and upon Sept. 30, 1773, it was bought by Wm. Dewees, Jr.

Early iron making industries in this part of the country were Warwick furnace, 1737, Birdsboro furnace, 1740, Hopewell furnace on French Creek, 1759, Roxborough (afterward Berkshire) furnace, 1763, Oley furnace, 1770 and Green Tree furnace 1770.

The iron used at the Valley Forge came from the Warwick furnace.

Mr. Joseph E. Thropp, of West Conshohocken, is authority for the statement that one of the early and successful attempts in this country in producing cast steel was made in 1818, at the furnace and rolling mill which then stood upon the Chester County side of the stream, by James Wood, John Rogers and Isaac Medley. This plant was upon or near the site of the army forges used during the encampment.

From researches by Joseph E. Thropp, Esq. of West Conshohocken, printed in "Iron Making in Pennsylvania" by William Jasper Nicolls it appears that a second forge was built soon after the Revolution upon the site of the present mill which was conducted, in 1786, by Isaac Potts & Co. This second forge was in ruins in 1816. Joshua Malin, the owner had commenced the erection of the present mill buildings, but having failed the property was taken over by John Rogers, who had been a partner and with James Wood and Isaac Smedley completed the mill which is a part of the large structure now used as a hosiery mill.

The Washington Memorial Chapel

The Washington Memorial Chapel, which occupies an elevated site upon the river or Port Kennedy road, is much visited by strangers. It is upon private ground one-half mile east of Valley Forge Reservation. It was built under the authority of the Norristown Convocation, Prot. Episcopal Church and is both a place of worship and a patriotic museum. It was established mainly through the efforts of Rev. W. Herbert Burk.

After Many Years

The first recorded suggestion looking toward the preservation of the Valley Forge encampment ground by the public authorities was made at the semi-centennial celebration held here in the summer of 1828.

The Valley Forge Headquarters' building was dedicated by the Centennial Association of Valley Forge, upon June 19th, 1879.

The Road Up the Valley

The pleasant road beside the valley stream did not exist prior to 1830, about which year it was constructed by Colonel George W. Holstein, Supervisor of Upper Merion. The spring along this road was probably unknown at the time of the encampment.

John Waterman's Death

Camp Valley Forge, Apl 24th 1778

Dear Sir

Captain Tew and myself arrived safe to post the 22d inst., found the encampment in perfect tranquility and the enemy peacable in their quarters. Am sorry to inform you that yesterday died of a short illness that worthy gentleman John Waterman Esqr. Commissary of our brigade. Humble servant

(Rhode Island Continental Line) William Allen.

It is an interesting fact that four officers in the army bore the name of John Waterman; all were from New England.

Losses at Germantown

Of the 5,763 American soldiers reported present at the Battle of Germantown about 1000 were killed wounded or captured. Among those killed upon the British side was Gen. Agnew whose body is interred in the old De Benneville cemetery upon York Road.

A Relic

During the bombardment of the river defenses below Philadelphia, the British ships Merlin and Augusta were set on fire and exploded. The remnants of the latter's hull may still be seen at Gloucester, N. J.

Fort Mercer

Recently a costly monument has been erected at Fort Mercer replacing a smaller one. This is now a National Park and the historic Whitall house is open as a public museum.

Prominent Philadelphia Loyalists

The three sons of Chief Justice Allen, of Philadelphia, members of a wealthy and prominent family, were originally inclined to the patriot side. In 1774 Andrew Allen was First Lieutenant in the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, from which he resigned. William was a Lieut. Colonel in a Pennsylvania Regiment on duty in the North under St. Clair. Both brothers sought the protection of Howe, and the third was placed under surveillance by the American authorities. William recruited a Loyalist regiment. James Allen died Sept. 19th, 1778. Enoch Story was appointed by Howe Inspector of Prohibited goods, but in the course of the year departed for England.

Joseph Galloway, a wealthy lawyer, became general superintendent in city affairs during the stay of the enemy, with whom he departed, and his estate being confiscated he repaired to London and occupied himself by writing circulars abusing Howe for losing the country to the crown.

Probably through the intervention of his friend Franklin, part of the estate, belonging to his wife, was afterward restored.

The British Troops in Philadelphia

Much of the artillery was parked in the State House (Independence) Square. Some of the grenadiers occupied the State House.

The Hessians and part of the grenadiers were located on Callowhill and Noble Streets between 4th and 5th Streets. Other troops along north side of Callowhill Street as far as the present Broad Street. Eight Regiments were behind the entrenchment between Bush Hill and Fairmount. The Yagers were

Headquarters of Lord Cornwallis near Valley Forge, in September, 1777
While the British army was in occupation of this section before advancing to Philadelphia.

Headquarters of Brig. Gen. James M. Varnum
This property is now owned by Mr. Buck Taylor, famous as a typical "cowboy." The barn was a revolutionary hospital.

at 22d Street and Pennsylvania Ave, the dragoons had three foot regiments between Vine and Race Streets west of 8th Street.

General Howe was first quartered at the residence of General Cadwallader, Second Street, below Spruce, and later he occupied the house on High Street, east of Sixth, which was years afterward the dwelling of President Washington.

Philadelphia's War-Time Population

May 27th 1778. The number of souls in Philadelphia comprehending the Army, seamen and Inhabitants consist of 60,000

Journal of Capt. John Montressor, Chief Engineer British Army.

Recruiting the Tories

Philadelphia Nov. 15th 1777

"Three Regts of Provincials raising, Allens, Chalmers and Cliftons, the latter Roman Catholics."

Journal of Capt. John Montressor, Chief Engineer British Army.

May 7th 1778

Allen's and Clifton's Regts were sent to Gloucester, the 3d Provincial Regt, Chalmer's, going into camp near the Schuylkill river below the upper ferry.

Blacklisted in 1781

A "Black List" was published in 1802 containing the names of 486 tories who were attainted of High Treason in the State of Pennsylvania, being men who adhered to the King after July 4th, 1776, and most of whom were pronounced by the Supreme Court of the State, in 1781, to be aliens and devoid of civic rights.

Country Seats Destroyed

The British burned, upon November 22d, 1777, all of the buildings in front of their line of defense, some twenty-seven houses, several of them being fine country residences.

Snug, Comfortable and Confident

"The lines at the North End of the City are nearly compleat, they are ditched and facin'd from Delaware to Schuylkill, between each Redoubt.—They have pulled down Peal hall and all the rest of the houses facing their Redoubts. They have ordered all the wood within their lines to be cutt for the use of the Army, they are takeing up houses & when the empty ones are full they quarter the rest on the Inhabitants—The army are very healthy & very saucy, say they have men enough to defend their Lines whilst Cornwallis clears the Country."

From secret intelligence sent from Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1777.

Analysis by an Unappreciative Hessian

"—just as Congress consists of Scoundrels so the Army consists of people, warmed up in part by the war party, also their only support is in the war, and who are unwilling to exchange sword for last and needle, or who may fear that their former masters, whose serfs they are, would harness them to the yoke, as soon as they surrendered their Captain and Subaltern patents. This is the army proper of the enemy, numbering about 12,000 men. The remainder substitutes and militia of whom ten or twenty thousand are mobile at times, these fight only for the Province in which they dwell and have been unable to resolve joining the Army and going into another province.* * * This is about a fair picture of the present situation: The enemy is encamped in huts at Wilmington and Valley Forge, and Washington and Stirling have wagered as to who had the best huts erected. Last year we lay in them and our army x. y. z. strong, lies in Philadelphia which is fortified by eleven redoubts and one outpost. We are supplied with all that is necessary and superfluous. Assemblies, Concerts, Comedies, clubs and the like make us forget there is any war, save that it is a capital joke"

From the letter book of Capt. Johann Heinrichs, Hessian Yäger Corps, Jan. 18th 1778.

In the Winter Woods along the Old Entrenchments

Again the Hessian, Somewhat Shaken

"Here in Philadelphia there are about one thousand royally inclined families who are willing to leave hearth and home and with their chattels go with the army. Hence this gives rise to the rumor that we are going to leave Philadelphia altogether."

Letter book of Capt. Johann Heinrichs, Hessian Yäger Corps, Philadelphia, June 5th, 1778.

The Two Howes on Sea and Land

Lord Howe's indecision of character seems well illustrated by the fact that in 1777, he embarked the force, destined for Philadelphia, consisting of 36 British and Hessian battalions, the Queen's Rangers and a Regiment of Light Horse, upon transports at New York, together with horses and baggage. Forty days of midsummer elapsed before they were finally landed at Elk River, Maryland.

Sir William Howe had originally demanded from the home government, in a letter of November 26th, 1775, 19,000 men, estimating that with these he could succeed against the colonials, but the war office had sent him, in all, 31,476 soldiers, in addition to which, upon Nov. 30th 1776 and Jan. 20th 1777 he had called for 15,000 and 20,000 more men respectively, or a total proposed force less losses of over 65,000, at a time when the Continental line did not exceed 8000 rank and file. In response to Howe's calls the government *did* increase his army to 40,000 men.

The Pinch of War

Several members of the Society of Friends resident in Philadelphia, addressed an appeal for assistance during the British occupation, to Friends in Ireland. They stated that independently of the military the city at that time contained 20,000 people.

Camp-Following Traders

Among those who came upon the transports were a shoal of "merchants," English and Scotch tories, who seized upon the best of the vacant stores and presently filled the newspapers with advertisements of their wares. These newcomers dealt for gold only. The number of these worthies is stated by Christopher Marshall in his diary for February 28th, 1778, as being a hundred and twenty-one.

Pessimism of Captain Montressor

While the Americans hovered in doubt and dread of the coming winter around Camp Hill, even the confident and comfortable enemy in the city had its blue days. This fact is reflected by Captain Montressor's entry of November 1st, 1777, inspired probably by a flag through the rebel lines advising the British commander of the disaster to Burgoyne: "We are just now an army without provision, a Rum artillery for besieging, scarcely any ammunition, no clothing, nor any money. Somewhat dejected by Burgoyne's capitulation and not elated with our late manœvres as Donop's repulse and *Augusta* and *Merlin* being burnt and to compleat all being Blockaded"

Stedman's History of the American War, London, 1794.

Britain's Forces

Howe's whole command in America is said to be—

16th & 17th Regts of Light Dragoons, 1 Brigade of Guards, 5 Companies of Artillery, 9 Regiments of Foot, 2 Battalions of Marines—British.

2 Companies of Chasseurs, 18 Regts of Foot, 1 Regt Artillery—Hessians.

Ships—50 to 28 guns, 34; 20 to 10 guns, 22; Bombs, 2; Armed vessels, 10.

James Lovell, letter of Sept. 17th 1777

A Tory Schoolmaster

In his "notes on the Secret Service of the Revolutionary army operating around Philadelphia" Dr. Henry Leffman quotes Robert Proud, the "Tory Schoolmaster" (Penna. Magazine) who taught the sons of rebels good loyalist doctrines at 119 south Fourth street.

"All of the Rebel Party that were in Arms, as well as those that held offices under the Usurpation and many others of their Connections and Abettors having before left the city," (on approval of the British) "carrying off almost everything which they thought might be of use to the English Army besides what they apprehended might be wanted by themselves, which they took chiefly from the Quakers and such as least favored them."

"The city is yet safe, but it was fully expected that they" (the rebels) "would have set Fire to it, according to repeated Threats and Language of many of them to do it, when in Possession of the English, and then throw the Blame on them as is generally agreed was done in New York."

Hard Lines for Citizens and Prisoners

The activity of Washington's scouting parties doubtless made it a venturesome matter for the country people to keep Philadelphia supplied with enough food. The soldiery got most of what did come in, leaving but little for the residents and prisoners. Upon Nov. 17th, 1777, a rebel spy reported from the city as follows.

"Every day increases the Price and Scarcity of Provisions. Heaven only knows what will become of us if you do not soon relieve us by routing them, the Prisoners have suffered very much, as the inhabitants have it not in their power to supply them as they would, they are now reduced to three hundred by Inlisting and Sickness so that they fare something better."—(From original in Library of Congress copied by Dr. Henry Leffman.)

Fighting Quakers

Many of the younger members of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia took sides with the American contestants and were "read out of meeting." At the end of the war they demanded to be reinstated and those who were still left outside of the faith, formed the Society of Free Quakers and built the structure at the south west corner of Fifth and Arch streets for a place of worship. This was, for many years, in later times known as the Apprentices' Library. Many of these "Fighting Quakers" were buried in ground given them by the state upon the west side of Fifth street below Locust street.

Loyalist and Patriot Quakers

After the departure of the enemy from Philadelphia two Quakers named Roberts and Carlisle were tried and executed in Philadelphia under martial law.

Isaac Walker and other members of the Society of Friends hauled all of Washington's army stores from White Marsh to Valley Forge free of charge, and the Friends generally in the vicinity are credited with much humanity toward the troops.

Deborah Logan's Diary

Upon the night following the battle of Germantown many of the American prisoners were placed in the State House, the wounded being attended by the British surgeons, where, as described in the diary of Deborah Logan the women of the city were allowed to bring them food and some medical supplies. One of these patriot ladies being challenged good naturedly, because the British wounded in the hospitals did not receive similar favors, said, "Oh! sir, it is in your power to fully provide for them but we cannot see our own countrymen suffer and not provide for them."

Prison and Trench

The great prison at the south east corner of Sixth and Walnut streets had been completed shortly before the opening of the war and was used by both the Americans and the British to house prisoners. Under the charge of the merciless British Provost Marshal John Cunningham the Americans held there during the British occupation suffered greatly. Many of them are numbered among the unnamed thousands buried in the potters' field, now Washington Square.

Philadelphia's Normal Population in 1777

In 1777 the normal population of Philadelphia was 23,734 and the number of dwellings in and about the city was 5,395.

A Washington Letter from the Camp

The following extract from a letter by Washington, in the hand-writing of and dictated to Alexander Hamilton, was printed in the Public Ledger a short time ago, with other recently discovered Revolutionary letters owned by Mr. W. K. Bixby.

"The Enemy still remain in possession of Philadelphia and are secured by a strong chain of Redoubt with Intrenchments of Communication from Schuylkill to Delaware. We are posted on the West side of the former about 20 miles from the City, and with pains and industry the Troops are tolerably well covered in Huts. We are to regret we are not more comfortably quartered, but circumstances would not admit of it. Had we retired to the Towns in the interior of the State a large Tract of fertile Country would have been exposed to ravage and ruin and we should have distressed in a peculiar manner the virtuous Citizens from Philadelphia who had fled thither for refuge."

The Meschianza

The Meschianza planned by a number of Howe's gay officers, including Andre, took place at the stately country seat of the Wharton's which was near the present intersection of Third and Wharton Sreets. It was preceded by a fine flotilla, passing down the Delaware river, and the participation of many of Philadelphia's most aristocratic and beautiful belles in the tournay banquet and ball led to a social upheaval only second in its bitterness to the war itself.

Stedman Upon General Howe

"In this infirm and dangerous state he continued from December until May, during all which time every person expected that the Commander-in-Chief would have stormed or besieged his camp, the situation of which equally invited either attempt. To have posted two thousand men on a commanding ground near the bridge, on the north side of the Schuylkill, would have rendered his escape on the left impossible, two thousand men placed on a like ground opposite the narrow pass would have as effectually prevented a retreat in his rear, and five or six thousand men, stationed on the front or right of his camp would have deprived him of flight upon these sides.—But our army, neglecting all these opportunities, was suffered to continue at Philadelphia, where the whole winter was spent in dissipation. A want of discipline and proper subordination pervaded the whole army; and if disease and sickness thinned the American army encamped at Valley Forge, indulgence and luxury perhaps did no less injury to the British troops at Philadelphia."

Stedman's History of the American War, London, 1794.

Greene Loses Officers

"Yesterday upwards of fifty officers in Gen. Greene's Division resigned their commissions. Six or seven in our Regiment are doing the like today. All this is occasioned by Officers Families being so much Neglected at home on account of Provisions."

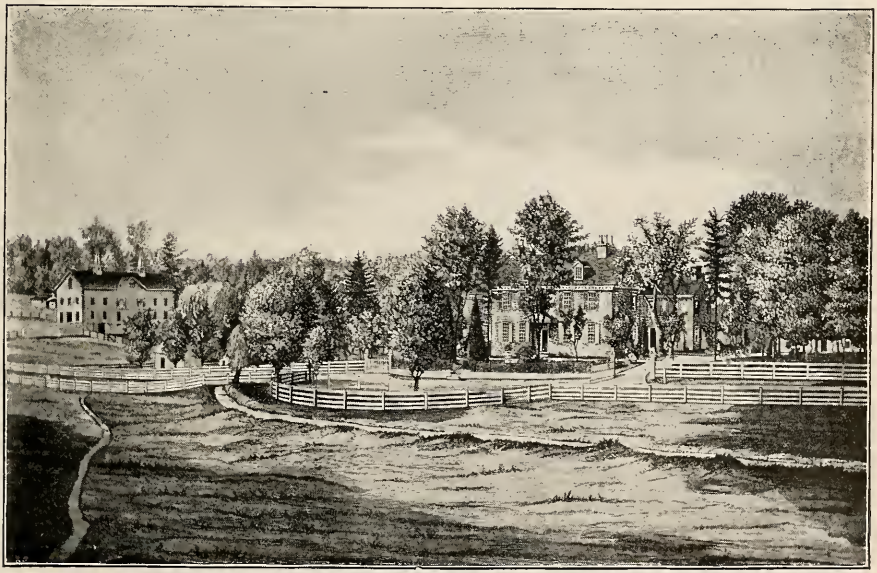
Diary of Surgeon Waldo Dec. 28th 1777.

Building the Huts

The greater number of the huts were built upon the land of Mordecai Moore and David Stevens, some being upon the property of other owners.

"I was there when the army first began to build huts. They appeared to me like a family of beavers. Every one busy, some carrying logs, others mud and the rest plastering them together. The whole was raised in a few days and it is a curious collection of buildings in the true rustic order." Paine to Franklin.

Headquarters oe Brig. Gen. George Weedon



Birthplace and Home of Major Gen. Anthony Wayne,
Easttown, Chester Co., Pa.

A Midnight Feast

At 12 of the clock at night Providence sent us a little Mutton with which we immediately had some Broth made & a fine Stomach for same. Ye who Eat Pumpkin Pie and Roast Turkies and yet Curse fortune for using you ill Curse her no more lest she reduce your Allowance of her favours to a bit of Fire Cake & a draught of Cold Water & in Cold Weather too.

Diary of Surgeon Waldo, Dec. 22, 1777.

Some Thieving Soldiers

Even Washington's Life Guard contained men who turned highwaymen and robbed the countrymen. Later in the war several of them were hanged for the offense.

British Goods for Yankee Use

"The Brigg taken from the Enemy (and mentioned New Years Day) is the greatest prize ever taken from them—There is Scarlet—Blue—and Buff Cloth, sufficient to Cloath all the Officers of the Army—and Hats—Shirts—Stockings—Shoes—Boots—Spurs—&c, to finish compleat Suits for all. A petition is sent to his Excellency that this Cloathing may be dealt out to the Regimental Officers only at a moderate price—excluding Commissaries—Bull Drivers &c—There are 4 or 5000 Apeletes of gold and Silver—Many chests of private Officers Baggage and General How's Silver Plate—and Kitchen furniture &c. This Cargo was sent to Cloathe all the Officers of the British Army."

Diary of Surgeon Waldo, Dec. 22d, 1777.

An Estimate of the American Force

In December 1777, citing the late Henry Armitt Brown, Esq., the entire army of the Americans numbered 12,161 Continentals and 3,241 Militia; about two thirds of whom probably went to Valley Forge or were on outpost duty at various points around Philadelphia.

Blankets Kept in Camp

"The distress for Blankets makes it necessary to retain those the Soldiers have who have been discharged. This order of the Brigadier will be readily complyed with by the men who are going home in order to afford more Comfort to their Brother Soldiers who keep the Field."

Stirling's Suggestion

In a letter to General Washington dated October 29th, 1777, Lord Stirling advised making winter quarters somewhere near Radnor Meeting House equally distant from the fords of the Schuylkill below Valley Forge.

At Gulph Mill

"Cold rainy Day. Baggage ordered over the Gulph of our Division which we were to march at Ten, but the baggage was order'd back and for the first time since we have been here the Tents were pitch'd to keep the men more comfortable."—Diary of Surgeon Albigence Waldo.

The Gulph Mill Memorial

In front of the Gulph Mill, which dates from 1747, a great boulder standing nine feet high upon its base was dedicated upon June 19th, 1893, by the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution. It bears a panel inscribed with the fact that the Continental Army encamped in this vicinity from December 13th to the 19th, 1777.

Valley Forge First Advised

Probably the first mention of Valley Forge as a desirable wintering place for the Continentals was made, in his opinion to the Commander-in-Chief, submitted, with others, at the White Marsh council of war, by Col. Lutterloh, who urged that one or more brigades should be located at "Wolley Forge."

Washington's Tent

The location of Washington's Marquee tent is indicated upon a French sketch map in the vicinity of Washington redoubt.

The Commander's Expenses

Washington received no pay from the Government for his services, but in 1783 he rendered a detailed account of his personal expenses from the date of assuming command of the forces. The total amount of the period of nearly seven years being £16,311.

Billy Lee, Servant

A humble but highly important functionary of Washington's entourage was his colored servant, "Billy Lee," whose portrait by the famous Philadelphia artist, Peale, is now among the treasures of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Washington's Life Guard

By Washington's own account his personal guard in the winter of 1777-8 was composed entirely of Virginians. When Baron Steuben proposed to school an especial corps for the new drill the Commander-in-Chief's Guard was increased by one hundred new men selected from the regiments of other States, making a force of 146 men exclusive of the officers, all being native Americans.

The Flag of the Life Guard

The flag of the "Life Guard" or Commander-in-Chief's Guard was deposited in Alexandria, Virginia, after the war, and was still preserved there as late as 1856, in the lodge room of the Free Masons. A Wisconsin soldier has written the author that this flag was destroyed by a fire during the Civil War.

Temporary Life Guard Details

Temporary details of foot and horse for escort duty has led in later times to much innocent confusion upon the part of many who have been anxious to claim descent from members of the special guards of Washington. For an accurate and complete list see Dr. C. E. Godfrey's book, "The Commander-in-Chief's guard, Revolutionary War."

A Monument Voted for Gen. Nash

Weedon Orderly Book, Nov. 11th, 1777.

"The Hon'ble Continental Congress have passed the following Resolves which have been transmitted hither to be made publick in the Army, viz.

Resolved, that his Excellency Governor Caswell of North Carolina be requested to erect a Monument at the Expense of the United States in honour of the Memory of Brigad. Gen'l Francis Nash who fell in the Battle of German Town on the 4 Day of October 1777 bravely contending for the Independence of his Country."

This was probably the first monument ordered for a Revolutionary hero.

Anthony Wayne, Soldier

Anthony Wayne, born at East Town, Pa., became a soldier in the Minute men with rank of corporal of minute men before the opening of the War. He gained the rank of colonel in two regiments prior to the signing of the Declaration

of Independence, was a Brigadier General at Valley Forge, and a Brevet-Major General at its close.

His subsequent career included service in nearly every part of the Union; his most important work having been the clearing of the middle west of hostile elements and its opening to immigration.

He was Commander-in-Chief of the army nearly four years, holding this rank at the time of his death, aged 51 years at Presque Isle, Pa. His body rested for a long period at Erie, but was eventually removed to the churchyard of Old St. Davids, Radnor, Pa.

Pushing the Defenses

Weedon Orderly Book, Jan. 15th, 1778.

"The works mark'd out by the Ingenieurs for the defense of the Camp are to be erected with all possible dispatch and the Commander-in-Chief requests the favor of General Green Lord Stirling and the Marquis La Fayette ——— to consult with Gen'l Portail on the proper means and number of men necessary to execute the works in the different Wing's and Second Line and give orders accordingly"

Angels of Mercy

Among the patriotic women of the neighborhood who sought to alleviate the miseries of the camp were Sarah Walker, Elizabeth Stephens, Priscilla Stephens, Margaret Beaver, Elizabeth Moore and Jane Moore.

One Well-Provided Mess

"Valley Forge, January 14th, 1778.

"At the request of Col. Stewart the officers of the regiment (13th Pennsylvania) were summoned to dine with him, where we spent the day in civil jollity. In this manner several days were spent passing by rotation from the senior to the junior officers. Thus, and in many other desirable enjoyments we passed some part of the winter campaign making ourselves as happy as circumstances would admit."—Diary of Lieut. James McMichael.

A False Accusation

General Joseph Reed, Adjutant General, was wrongfully charged with an intention of surrendering to the British at Bristol, N. J., immediately prior to the Battle of Trenton. The existing testimony to that effect is to be found in the Journal of Margaret Morris, of Burlington, N. J., and in a collection of letters published in 1856 by Horace W. Smith under the title of "Nuts for Future Historians to Crack." Gen. Wm. S. Stryker, of New Jersey, discovered in 1876 that Gen'l Joseph Reed was unjustly accused, the person really culpable having been another officer named Reed holding a commission as colonel.

A War of Races

Upon "St. Patrick's day" the Pennsylvania Dutch soldiers set up a stuffed "paddy," whereupon the Irish and the Dutch had a fight. This was quieted by Washington by the issue of a round of grog for the whole army.

The Drill Corps

Weedon Orderly Book, March 17th, 1778.

"One hundred Chosen men are to be annexed to the Guard of the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of forming a Corps to be instructed in the Maneuvres necessary to be introduced in the Army and serve as a model for the execution of them. As the Genl's guard is compos'd entirely of Virginians the 100 Draughts are to be taken from the Troops of other States."

Enforcing a Good Appearance

Wayne Orderly Book, March 29th, 1778.

The General therefore in the most Pointed terms Desires the Officers to oblige their men to appear Clean and Decent at all times and upon all Occasions,

School House Grove Upon Washington Lane, Site of the Artillery Park.

even Punishing that Soldier that appears Dirty, whether on Duty or not. The Officers will cause the men to wear their Hatts in one way in the most Soldierly like Position and oblige them to Mend their old clothes so as to make the best appearance possible. The General Expects a Sufficiency of Hatts with Some other Clothing for the men every Hour. He has also ordered Col. Byard to Lancaster to provide the officers clothing and the Drums and Fifes belonging to the Division.

Anthony Wayne, B. G.

Wayne Orderly Book, April 4th, 1778.

"Nothing can conduce more to the Health of soldiers than a clean Camp clean clothes and victuals well dressed, this however Deeply Involved in Rags an Army may be, and to be effected by Attention in the Officers the General therefore calls upon Every Officer from the Major General to the Corporal for their exertion, hoping, therefore, by the Blessing of God to prevent Such numbers of Deaths which unfortunately has happened since we came to this Place."

Inspecting the Sick

Wayne Orderly Book, April 4th, 1778.

"It is the General's positive Orders that all the Invalids be Paraded at the same time and that the officers take care that they appear clean and that the whole are paraded, the general being Determined to examine every man himself to the End that if any of the Soldiers are suffering for want of necessaries or Proper Care or Attention either in the Officers or Surgeons that these defects may be Remedied."

Anthony Wayne, B. G.

The Lottery

Wayne Orderly Book, April 27th, 1778.

"A Few Continental Tickets to be Sold at the Orderly Office, the Drawing of the Lottery the first of next month."

Only Two Days for Guards

Wayne Orderly Book, April —

"In future no Guard in Camp is to be suffered to be on Duty more than 48 hours without being Relieved. On Monday next the several Brigades will begin their Exercises at 6 o'clock in the morning and from 5 o'clock to 6 o'clock in the afternoon."

Sunday Services

Weedon Orderly Book, May 2d, 1778.

"The Commander in Chief Directs that Divine Service be performed every Sunday at 11 o'clock in those Brigades to which there are Chaplains—those which have none to attend the place of Worship nearest to them."

Wayne's Order for Neatness

Wayne Orderly Book, May 12th, 1778.

Every Commanding officer of Regts and Corps to cause the Taylors to repair the Coats or Uniform of the Soldiers Immediately and by all means to Prevent them from carrying their provisions or water on their heads or shoulders as nothing tends to destroy and Dirty their Hatts and uniforms equal to this unsoldierly Practice.

Anthony Wayne, B. G.

No More Funeral Volleys

Weedon Orderly Book, April 12th, 1778.

"Funeral honors at the Interment of Officers are for the future to be confin'd to a solemn procession of Officers and Soldiers in Numbers Suitable to the Rank of the Deceas'd with revers'd arms. Fireing on these occasions is to be abolish'd in Camp."

The Duello

Duelling had its sinister hold upon the army even in the midst of its travail. Upon April 30th, 1778, Lieut. Green was killed in an "affair of honor" by Lieut. White, and was buried in one of the churchyards of Upper Merion.

A Multi-Colored Army

So diverse were the uniforms provided by the different States to their soldiers that in order to distinguish them as friends it was ordered, at the battle of Germantown, that each man should wear a piece of white paper in his hat.

Stirling's Brigade Position

An interesting sketch map, made by a French engineer and now in possession of Gov. Sam'l W. Pennypacker, indicates that later the brigade of Lord Stirling was stationed upon the slope of the height to the west of the mouth of Valley Creek and near the river.

Lord Stirling, Patriot

Lord Stirling, William Alexander, was a native of New Jersey. He married the daughter of Philip Livingston, of New York. He was a claimant before the British courts for the title and escheated estates of the Earl of Stirling, and assumed the title. He was one of the most active of the American officers. He died one week before the declaration of peace.

A Virginia Brigadier

General Weedon had been a Virginia tavernkeeper from Fredericksburg, and as he was reputed to have served his customers with rum in gourds, he was derisively known in the army as "Joe Gourd." There are tales of his cruelty toward his men, but they may have been quite as unjust as many other legends of the time reflecting upon officers. Weedon was still in the army at the time of the surrender at Yorktown.

Congressional Diversions at York

York, Pa., Feb. 20th 1778

Balls have been given so often as to call forth remonstrances from all the clergymen in the town.

Diary of Rev. Geo. Neisser.

Passports at the Bridge

Wayne Orderly Book, April 17th, 1778.

"All permits to go out of Camp for the future are to be by Brigadiers or Officers commanding Brigades. The Officers of the Guard at Sullivan's Bridge to carefully Inspect the Paper offered them and make himself a Judge of their Authority."

Straw for the Sick

Wayne Orderly Book, May 16th, 1778.

"The Brigade quartermasters to provide straw for the men who have no blankets, the sick of the several Regiments to be first supplied."

Ragged and Discouraged Officers

"Many officers who have behaved with credit have petitioned me for Leave to Retire for a Season or to Resign their Commissions and assigned as a Reason for not waiting on me that they were so naked they were ashamed to be seen. That clothing was not to be had and even if it was their wages would not enable them to purchase; I have taken pains to Inquire of the most sensible officers and have conversed with several General Officers upon the alarming spirit of Resignation which takes place in the Army and find they in general say this:

that they and their men have been marching and countermarching all the year, that they have fought no General Action besides Skirmishes, that the cloathes and Shoes which they wore out has amounted to their wages, which leaves their Families to suffer at home. That the Baggage they sent to Bethlehem has been mostly plundered and they have no possible way of replacing it: That the price of Articles bears no proportion to their wages—they further say that their Rank has not been settled, that they have been told from time to time that this should be done when they Retired to winter Quarters of which they do not see the least prospect and that while they have contentedly borne all this they Daily see Congress placing men over their heads without any Regard to their Ranks or Services"

From opinion of Maj. Gen. Sullivan at Council of War at Whitemarsh, Dec. 4th 1777

The Whipping Post

"Thos. Fitzgerald and David Rush Inhabitants of this State Tryed for attempting to Relieve the Enemy with Provisions found Guilty of a Breach of a Resolution of Congress Oct. 8th '77 and Extended &c. Sentenced each to Receive 100 lashes on Their bare Back."

Weedon Orderly Book, Feb. 8th, 1778.

"Thos. Butler an Inhabitant of the State of Pennsylvania tried for attempting to Carry flour into Philadelphia. ————Sentenced to receive 250 lashes on his bare back."

Schuylkill Clam Soup

Sullivan's men, being posted at the river, enjoyed a special source of nutriment as they fished the clams from the river bed and converted them into soup.

Madame Washington's Relief Corps

In February, Lady Stirling and Mrs. General Knox visited Mrs. Washington, and their time was spent in knitting socks for the soldiers. Mrs. Bowen, of Chester County, often visited the camp on horseback, bringing gifts of food in the saddle bags, and it is said, by Mrs. Margaret B. Harvey, Historian of Merion Chapter, D. of R., that she taught Mrs. Washington how to knit stockings.

Bethlehem and the Moravians

"For six years Bethlehem, Pa. was a thoroughfare for troops, twice the seat of the Continental Hospital and temporarily the refuge of the American Congress. Upon Dec. 31st, 1777, seven hundred sick and wounded soldiers were in the Single Brethren's House. Upwards of four hundred Revolutionary soldiers are buried within the limits of the town.

"In the course of the war nearly every officer of importance in the American Army was a guest sick or well at the famous Sun Inn"

Conditions in the hospitals established at Bethlehem and other points after the campaign of 1777 were little if any better than those existing at the camp. In the Bethlehem hospital where the Moravians assisted the army surgeons and nurses faithfully the want of medicines and clothing as well as the crowded condition of the wards occasioned great mortality. Out of forty men of the Sixth Virginia Regiment sent there all died but three.

Thomas Paine

It has been claimed by some writers that Thomas Paine, the brilliant, erratic, sceptical bohemian who wrote the "Age of Reason," addressed the troops at some time during the encampment and in so doing greatly encouraged them. This is, however, apparently beyond confirmation. During much of that winter Paine was a guest in the home of William Henry at Lancaster, engaged intermittently in writing his famous Crisis. William Henry, an ancestor of Dr. Jordan, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, was the inventor of the screw augur, and with Rittenhouse, Payne and John Hart active in the affairs of the American Philosophical Society.

The Troops with Gates at Saratoga

The troops under Gates at the battle of Saratoga were Nixon's, Glover's and Patterson's Continental brigades, all of Massachusetts. Poors Brigade of New Hampshire, consisting of Cilley's Scammels and Hale's Regiments. The 3d New York regiment Col. Van Courtlandt, 4th New York regiment Col. Henry Livingston, two Connecticut militia regiments under Colonels Cook and Lattimer, Morgan's Rifle Corps and three hundred light infantry under Col. Dearborn of New Hampshire.

Gen. Conway's Downfall

Upon February 28, 1778, General Washington wrote to Col. John F. Fitzgerald at Alexandria, Va.:

"I have a good deal of reason to believe that the machination of this Junta will recoil upon their own heads and be a means of bringing some matters to light which, by getting me out of the way, they thought to conceal."

"I am content if they remove any General except his Excellency. The country, even Congress, are not aware of the Confidence the Army Places in him, or motions never would have been made for Gates to take the Command.—Letter from Capt. Selden, of the Connecticut Line, written at Valley Forge.

After the collapse of the cabal, Conway resigned from the Board of War, and having been severely wounded in a duel, believing himself about to die, he wrote a contrite letter to General Washington. He recovered and left the country.

Washington wrote to Richard Henry Lee in Congress:

"General Conway's merit as an officer and his importance in this army exist more in his immagination than in reality. For it is a maxim with him to leave no service of his own untold, nor to want anything which is to be obtained by importunity"

The Oath of Allegiance.

The oath of allegiance was required by an Act of Congress, dated Feb. 3d, 1778, and was signed, under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. Anthony Wayne, by 946 officers at Valley Forge, 116 at Mount Joy and 53 at Albany.

A Frenchman's Criticism and Appeal

M. du Portail, a French Colonel and a Brigadier General in the American Army, wrote from White Marsh camp upon November 12th 1777 to the French Minister of War in the following terms.

"You will be astonished Sir at this language, but such are these people that they move without spring or energy, without vigor, and without passion for a cause in which they are engaged, and which they follow only as the impulse of the hand that first put them in motion directs. There is an hundred times more enthusiasm for this revolution in any one coffee-house of Paris, than in all the Thirteen Provinces united. It is necessary, then that France, to accomplish this revolution should furnish these people with every requisite to lessen the hardships of war. True, it will cost some millions, but they will be well laid out in annihilating the power of England, which, bereft of her colonies, without a navy and without commerce, will lose her consequence in the world and leave France without a rival."

Market Days in the Camp

Weedon Orderly Book, Feb. 8th, 1778.

"Tomorrow being the Day appointed for Opening the Market at the Stone Chimney Pickett the Army is desired take notice of the same. Markets will be held at the same place every Monday and Thursday, on the East side of the Schuylkill near the North Bridge Every Tuesday and Friday, near the Adju't Gen'ls Office Every Wednesday and Saturday."

A Pleasing Tradition

A letter in the Philadelphia *Item*, May 27th, 1898, dated at Glen Rock, Pa., includes a statement that one day the camp was rejoiced by the arrival of ten teams of Oxen driven by women, hauling supplies, including two thousand shirts made for the army by the women of Philadelphia. The writer does not explain how these goods got through the British lines.

Washington's Barbaric Entourage

Washington's Indian auxiliaries formed at times a picturesque feature of the army. Lieut. Enos Reeves, describing a grand review (Sept. 13th, 1780,), thus refers to them as they appeared in the retinue of the Commander-in-Chief:

"I must inform you that his same Motley Crew, that we have just received with such pomp, is no less than a number of Indian Chiefs of the Stockbridge Oneida and several other Nations of whom a Colonel Lewis is the principal. He has been of infinite service since this War commenced and has brought several chiefs of different Nations to see the French at Rhode Island where they were a novelty and were treated with the utmost civility. They were taken through all our Army and saluted at the Park with thirteen pieces of ordnance, which they received with a hideous Yell but were much pleased with it. They are entertained by His Excellency at his own Table; dine, breakfast &c with his family and the Gen'l Officers that attend there"

A Polish Volunteer

Cassimir, Count Pulaski, of Poland, was at Valley Forge for a time, occupying the house of Devault Beaver (now owned by Henry Warburton). He left there to recruit the Pulaski Legion (cavalry). The banner for this corps was made by the Moravian nuns of Bethlehem.

Baron Steuben, Drillmaster

Wayne Orderly Book, March 6th, 1778.

"Baron Steuben, a Lieut. General in Foreign Service and a gentleman of great Military Experience Having oblidgingly undertaken the exercise of the Office of Inspector General in this Army, the Commander-in-Chief, till the Pleasure of Congress shall be known Desires that he will be Respected and Obeyed as such and hopes and expects that all Officers of whatever Rank in it will Afford him every aid in their Power in the execution of his office."

Soon after the Baron Steuben had reached the Camp he wrote of his impressions in these words: "The arms at Valley Forge were in a horrible condition covered with rust, half of them without bayonets, many from which a single shot could not be fired. The pouches were quite as bad as the arms. A great many of the men had tin boxes instead of pouches, others had cow horns, and muskets, carbines, fowling pieces and rifles were seen in the same company. The description of the dress is most easily given. The men were literally naked, some of them in the fullest sense of the word. The officers who had coats had them of every color and make. I saw officers at a grand parade at Valley Forge mounting guard in a sort of dressing gown made of an old blanket or woolen bed cover. With regard to their military discipline I may safely say that no such thing existed."

Many of the powder horns still largely in use, especially with the riflemen, which were a novelty to Baron Steuben, were decorated with rude defiances and considerable sentiment. This custom seems to have been popular with both sides. Following are a few examples:

"I, powder, with my brother, ball
Hero like do conquer all"

"The red-coat who steals this Horn
Will go to hel as shures hes Born"

"Down with the Tyrant King!"

"Yankee doodle cum to Town
Wareing linen breeches
He made the red-coats leave the sound
And filled up all his Ditches"

"By the first day of April Steuben had already impressed his enthusiasm for discipline upon the army. On that date John Laurens wrote. "I must not omit to inform you that Baron Steuben is making sensible progress with our Soldiers. The officers seem to have a high opinion of him, and discover a docility from

which we may augur the most happy effects. It would enchant you to see the enlivened scene of our Campus Martius."
Baron Steuben died November 25th, 1795, at the age of sixty-six years, upon his large land-grant in the vicinity of Utica, N. Y., where he was buried in uniform. His aide, Col. North, inherited his property and erected a monument to his memory.

Steuben's Drill Corps

Steuben first exhibited his Headquarters drill-corps before the Inspectors and other officers upon April 6th, 1778. The officers of the infantry at this time, were Captain Caleb Gibbs, Lieut. Livingston, Lieut. Benjamin Grymes, Lieut. William Colfax and Surgeon Samuel Hanson, son of the President of Congress. The uniform of the horse was of dark blue, with a helmet adorned by a fox tail, and that of the infantry guards a dark blue coat faced with buff, red vest, buckskin breeches, white cross belts and a black cocked hat, edged with white tape.

Charles Lee, Traitor

"At the time of his exchange (which was arranged at Germantown) Lee was at Yorktown on parole, and on the day fixed for his reporting at headquarters the greatest preparations were made for his reception. "All of the principal officers of the Army were drawn up in two lines, advanced of the camp about 2 miles toward the Enemy. Then the Troops with the inferior officers formed a line quite to head-quarters—all the Music of the Army attended. The General with a great number of principal Officers and their Suites rode about four miles on the road toward Philadelphia, and waited until Gen'l Lee appeared. General Washington dismounted and rec'd Gen'l Lee as if he had been his Brother. He passed thro' the Lines of Officers and the Army who paid him the highest military Honors at Headquarters, where Mrs. Washingtn was and here he was entertained with an elegant Dinner and the music playing the whole time."—Journal of Elias Boudinot.

Charles Lee was the son of a British general. He took part in the capture of Montreal in 1760. After an absence of thirteen years in Europe, during which he had a varied military career, he returned to America and offered his services to Congress. He obtained a commission of Major General. His egotism found expression in an attitude of covert hostility toward Washington. His treasonable purposes were established upon the publication of Lord Howe's papers in 1857, for among them was found a plan of Campaign written by Lee, while a prisoner in New York, for the guidance of the British Commander.

The Gallows

The gallows is said to have been situated upon the land of David Stevens, a little north of the Gulf Road, and near the corner of the county line intersection. The land was afterward the property of William Henry.

The Executioners.

The Provost Marshal's force at Valley Forge was organized and mounted as light dragoons, and among the subalterns were four executioners. These men administered the punishments of hanging and flogging so frequently imposed by the courts-marshal in the several brigades.

Marquis de Lafayette and His Companions

On his arrival, he and his companions were much surprised and discouraged by the receptions they met with. Mr. Deane, the officers were told, had gone far beyond his instructions in making contracts with those who desired to enter the American service, especially by attempting to provide commissions in our army for them. The position of Congress was one of great delicacy and difficulty. It was embarrassed by Mr. Deane's promises, not merely because no new officers were needed, but also because their appointment in accordance with the promise made by Deane would make them outrank the American officers, who from the beginning had borne the burden and heat of the day, and who were in most cases quite as competent for their work as those who sought to supersede them. Besides, although La Fayette professed his disinterestedness, yet Congress could not shut its eyes to the fact that he was, after all, only a runaway French officer, whose appointment in our army might produce at the Court of

France a most unfavorable impression at a time when we were negotiating for a close alliance with that power. Then, in addition to all this, it was not the practice to make men major-generals who were but nineteen years old, and who, of course, had had no military experience. We were then, it must be remembered, absolutely dependent for our military supplies upon France, and they had been purchased in that country for us by Mr. Deane. Deane was not only our purchasing agent, but he assumed to be, to a large number of French officers who desired to enter into our service, authorized to issue military commissions to them. As he had received no such instructions from our government and no authority from France to confer these commissions in that country, his heedless conduct had to be disavowed.

Under circumstances such as these Congress may well have been embarrassed, and the members who tried to speak French with La Fayette's companions were certainly not cordial; but it seemed that there was no alternative, and the extraordinary step was taken, July 31, 1777, of making a boy of nineteen years of age a major-general, in "consideration," as the resolution stated, "of his zeal, illustrious family, and connections." It is true that in order to save appearances the appointment was called an honorary one. Kalb and his other friends at first sought commissions in vain, but within a short time, probably at the earnest request of La Fayette himself, Kalb was made a major-general, his commission bearing the same date as that of La Fayette. There seems to have been a certain fascination about La Fayette at this time which carried beyond the bounds of prudence in this matter the members of the Continental Congress. Even Washington himself does not seem to have escaped the contagion of that sympathy which everywhere surrounded him. The first time he saw him he treated him as his own son and begged that he would make the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief his home. Nothing is more curious and interesting about this book of Mr. Tower than the new light which his account of the relations between Washington and La Fayette throws upon the characteristics of the former. To him Washington does not appear as the cold, reserved, dignified personage whom he is justly represented to be in his intercourse with others. In every letter which he writes to La Fayette the gentle, affectionate, and tender side of his nature is most conspicuous, and La Fayette received it all with a loving, filial reverence which showed how he valued the absolute confidence which the great chief reposed in him. All his letters breathe the same spirit. Indeed, the affectionate relations between Washington and La Fayette, continuing without a break for nearly a quarter of a century, seem unparalleled in the history of the former's life.—From reviews of "The Marquis De La Fayette in the American Revolution," by Charlemagne Tower, Jr., LL. D. Dr. Chas. J. Stille in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, 1895.

The Guest of a Grateful Nation in 1824

Forty-six years later this dashing French soldier was to come once more to America as the guest of a grateful people. He came marked by the heavy hand of time, but with enough of his native strength and buoyant spirits to withstand an unparalleled reception which lasted an entire year. The fortune which, in his youth, had been freely used in behalf of America was gone, but he made not complaint of poverty, nevertheless the nation presented him, as a token of its appreciation of his services, with the sum of $200,000, together with a grant of land. Lafayette's official reception took place in Philadelphia September 28th, 1824.

Upon the following day a deputation of citizens of the neighboring countryside called upon the Marquis de Lafayette to invite him to visit Valley Forge and other scenes of Revolutionary interest. He repaired to the field of Brandywine, but other plans prevented him from again viewing Valley Forge.

A Private Soldier's Observation

"One hundred and two of the Life Guard and three thousands of the army was sent under the command of the Right Honorable Maj. Gen. Delefiatee and we marched to Barronhill Church and there we made a halt and Formed a line of battle and our guard Lay in the Frunt of the Party by Gen. Marques Quarters sixteen miles from Valleyford."—Diary of Elijah Fisher, private, Life Guard, May 18, 1778.

French Officers in the American War.

At the request of the American Minister to France, a careful study was made, in 1849, of the national army records, which resulted in the compilation of the names of about three hundred French officers who served in the American Army of the Revolution either as volunteers or with their commands in the French contingent.

An Office Nobody Wanted.

Major-Gen. Thos. Mifflin offered his resignation as Quartermaster-General upon October 8th, 1777, "on account of ill health," but was induced to continue in the office temporarily. Major-Gen. Nathaniel Greene consented reluctantly to take the position and assumed it upon March 2nd, 1778, retaining his rank and right to lead troops in battle.

Trouble in the Camp

Sergeant Andrew Kemp, writing upon June 13th, 1788, to his mother, who lived in Chester County, told the following story:

"We have had a dreadful time of it through the winter at Valley Forge, sometimes for a week at a time with nothing but frozen potatoes and even worse still for clothing. Sometimes the men obliged to sleep by turns for want of blankets to cover the whole, and the rest keeping watch by the fires. There is hardly a man who has not been frostbitten. * * * * * * But our distress for want of food was nothing compared to the grumbling of some of the men and, I am sorry to say, of some of the officers. I really thought we should have a meeting once or twice, but we weathered it through without it. Some hard things are said since about some of the officers."

An Echo of the Barren Hill Episode

Wayne Orderly Book, May 14th, 1778.

"At a general Court Martial whereof Col. Febecker was President Lieut. Carter of Col. Baylese's Regt. of Light Dragoons Tryed for Neglect of Duty in leaving the different Roads Unguarded from Barren Hill Church to Philadelphia by which the Enemy advanced a body of Horse and foot to said Church and Surprised and made prisoners of a subaltern and his party who had Returned to the Church for Refreshment."

(Lieut. Carter was acquitted of this charge.)

An Indian Martyr

"I was called to relieve a Soldier tho't to be dying—he expired before I reach'd the Hutt. He was an Indian, an excellent Soldier—an obedient good natur'd fellow. He engaged for money doubtless as others do:—but he served his country faithfully—he has fought for those very people who disinherited his forefathers—having finished his pilgrimage, he was discharged from the War of Life and Death."

Diary of Surgeon Waldo, Jan. 4, 1778.

News from the Battlefield

Extract from a letter written by Sergeant Andrew Kemp to his mother.

"Monmouth Court House July 2d 1778

"God be thankful we have had a glorious victory. The British troops commanded by Sir Henry Clinton and ours by General Washington were nearly matched, say ten thousand each. We fought from the forenoon till nigh dark, and our whole loss killed and missing is short of seventy while the British lost about three hundred, and among them a Col. Monks or Monkston. The men behaved very nobly and the morning after when we found that the enemy had decamped over night the General (Washington) thanked us all from horseback. But one thing there is which has occasioned much disturbance among us. I mean the conduct of General Lee who attempted to retreat, and who has since been put under order to be court martialed."

The Death of Col. Moncton

The day at Monmouth was so hot that fifty-nine British soldiers died of sunstroke, and the Hessians in their heavy uniforms also suffered greatly. Col. Moncton referred to in the above quotation was buried by details of his regiment on the field, his grave being excavated, under fire, with their bayonets.

British military critics commended Lee's retreat at Monmouth as good generalship, and strongly criticised both Washington and Clinton upon the manner in which they handled their respective forces.

Aaron Burr

Matthew L. Davis, Biography of Aaron Burr, tells a story to the effect that Lieut. Col. Burr being placed in command of the militia at Gulph Mills, provoked a mutiny by his severity, and when a soldier stepped from the ranks to shoot him, nearly severed the man's arm with his sword.

Some Existing Orderly Books

Brig.-Gen. Philip Reade, U. S. A., retired, has kindly furnished the author with the following data:

At the Congressional Library, Washington, is the original orderly book, kept at Valley Forge by Capt. John Stagg, A. A. G., and examined by Col. Alexander Scammell; also an orderly book of 185 pages, known as that of 1778, and the orderly book kept by Capt. Richard Varick.

Washington's original orderly book, kept by Major Samuel Shaw, is at the Boston Atheneum, where also is a volume copy of the Washington orderly book, kept by Lieutenant and Adjutant John Whiting, of the 2d Mass. Infantry. This was published by Col. Henry Whiting.

General Reade also calls attention to the orderly books kept by Lieut. John Irvin and by Capt. Benjamin Fishbourne, of the 4th Pennsylvania Infantry. These are in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The New York Historical Society has orderly books written by Adjutant Peter Taulman, of Malcolm's Regiment, and Lieut. John Steele, of the 9th Virginia Infantry.

An Affair of Cavalry at Signal Hill

One of the historic landmarks identified with the period of the encampment is Signal Hill, at Devon, Pa., now owned by Mr. Wm. T. Hunter. A Colonial house nearby, now occupied as a dwelling, was the scene of a skirmish upon January 14, 1778, in which Captain Henry Lee, the "Light Horse Harry" of Revolutionary fame, with fourteen men of Col. Brand's Virginia cavalry regiment, defended the house against a large force of Tarleton's dragoons until upon the arrival of reinforcements the enemy was repulsed.

At New Centreville, upon the road from Devon to Valley Forge, stands the Great Valley Baptist Church, the congregation of which this year (1911) celebrates its bi-centennial. It was used as a hospital and in its church-yard are buried numbers of Continental soldiers.

A Dash at the Enemy

June 18th—This day we learned the enemy had left Philadelphia. About 12 o'clock Gen'l Poor's, Varnum's and Huntingdon's Brigades and another Southern Brigade marched off, and we had orders with the rest of the whole army to march to-morrow morning at 5 o'cl'k.—Journal of Ebenezer Wild.

The Band Came Back

The British army was gone from Philadelphia, probably forever, but one hundred and twenty-seven years later the band of the Grenadiers came back, December, 1904, and standing in front of Independence Hall, facing the statue of Washington, played the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Hessian Prisoners at the Camp

In an address upon June 18th, 1898, the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, referred to the occupation of the Valley Forge huts by a portion of Burgoyne's captive army.

Brig-Gen. John Knox

John Knox was a young bookseller of Boston, who attracted the attention of Washington by his energy in bringing a large number of cannon through the wilderness from Ticonderoga to Boston.

Formation of Artillery and Cavalry Bodies

According to Lossing, eighteen new Brigadiers were commissoned in the spring of 1777, the artillery and cavalry arms being recruited about the same period.

Bombardiers and Matrosses.

Under the military nomenclature of the Revolution artillerymen were designated as "matrosses." The word "gunner" was not used until 1783. Another antique term was "bombardier."

The South Carolina Horse

A cavalry regiment from South Carolina was in the service under Col. Daniel Horry, but was not, as far as known, at Valley Forge.

An Estimate of Strength

Upon May 8th, 1778, at a Council of War the Commander-in-Chief announced that exclusive of cavalry and artillery, the continental force numbered 15,000 men, of which 11,800 were at Valley Forge, 1,400 at Wilmington, under command of Brig-Gen. William Smallwood and 1,800 upon the North river under Maj.-Gen. McDougall. It was estimated that the whole army did not exceed 20,000 men at that time.

We Who are About to Die.

Several Revolutionary historians relate that prisoners of war upon the British hulk "Jersey" in Wallabout Bay, East River, New York, in the depths of their despair inscribed upon its gloomy walls the following soul-inspiring message to their countrymen. Many of these heroes were Pennsylvanians of Wayne's Division:

"If you are victorious and our country emerges free and independent from the contest in which she is now engaged, but the end of which we are not permitted to see, bury us in her soil and engrave our names on the monument you shall erect over our bones as victims who willingly surrendered their lives as a portion of the price paid for your liberties, and our departed spirits will never murmur or regret the sacrifice we made to obtain for you the blessings you enjoy."

An Alert Army.

Washington's orders of the day from May 25th, 1778, reveal an expectation, doubtless based upon secret information from the city, that the British were likely to move out at any time and that the American forces should be ready for instant action. The care with which the details were worked out is proven by the celerity and good order attending the departure of the army in the pursuit of Howe.

In Care of the Sick.

When the Army departed from Valley Forge one commissioned officer to every fifty men left behind was detailed to remain, with brigade surgeons, to care for sick and disabled soldiers. Col. Courtlandt was left in command. Many of the ladies of the vicinity assisted the women army nurses in the hospitals.

A Polish Hero

Count Casimer Pulaski, a brave officer from Poland, was commissioned as Brigadier-General. He commanded the calvalry at the Battle of Brandywine and later resigned in order to recruit the famous Legion of 68 horse and 200 foot bearing his name. He was wounded at the siege of Savannah upon October 9th, 1779, and died two days later. A monument to his memory occupies a prominent location in that city.

The Camp Field Three Years After Abandonment

"On Monday Lt. McLean and I set off for the city of Philadelphia. Came around by the springs, lost our way by going the back road and found ourselves near the Bull Tavern at the Valley Forge. We dined near Moor Hall, came thro' our old Encampment, or rather the first huts of the whole army. Some of the officers' huts are inhabited, but the greatest part are decayed some are split up into rails, and a number of fine fields are to be seen on the level ground that was cleared, but in places where they have let the shoots grow it is already like a half-grown wood."

Lieut Enos Reeves, Penna Line Sept. 1781

Washington's Tour of the Old Camp Ground in 1787

July 30th 1787.

In company with Mr. Gov'r Morris and in his Phaeton with my horses: went up to one Jane Moore's in the vicinity of Valley Forge to get Trout.

July 31st, 1787.

Whilst Mr. Morris was fishing I rid over the old Cantonment of the American (Army) of the winter of 1777-8—visited all the works wch were in Ruins, and the Incampments in woods where the ground had not been cultivated. On my return to Mrs. Moores found Mr. Robt Morris and his Lady there.

Diary of George Washington.

The Wages of War.

As fixed by Congress, the pay of a Colonel of infantry, per month, was $75.00; of Captains, $40.00; of Sergeants, $10.00, and of Privates, $6.33.

Years after the close of the war numerous veteran associations were engaged in the effort to obtain from the government money due their members because of the depreciation of the currency in which they had been paid.

Real Money, After Five Years of Scrip

"We marched from our encampment abut 11 o'clock yesterday, crossed Schuylkill bridge, and marched into the city down Chestnut Street about one o'clock, the detachment divided into two Battalions. We marched down Front Street and embarq'd near the Drawbridge, hauled off in the Stream and fell down opposite Almond Street. About an hour after the most of the officers went on shore and received from the Paymaster one month's pay in hard money; *the first of the kind any of our line ever received*"

Letter book of Lieut. Enos Reeves, Oct. 2d, 1781.

ROSTER OF TROOPS AT VALLEY FORGE

The list of Infantry Brigades, taken from original records in the War Department, was supplied to the author by Adjutant General F. E. Ainsworth, U. S. A., through the courtesy of Hon. Geo. D. McCreary, M. C. Where the names of officers and numbers of organizations are in parentheses they were obtained from the existing brigade markers and other sources.

It should be observed that the muster roll of July, 1778, (Bradford abstract) shows that many of the regiments had been consolidated in June and July, or earlier, and appear under different numbers.

GENERAL RETURN OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY ENCAMPED AT VALLEY FORGE IN PENNSYLVANIA, UNDER THE IMMEDIATE COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY GEO. WASHINGTON, ESQ., DEC. 31, 1777

First Maryland Brigade

1st Maryland Regt. (Col. John H. Stone).
3d Maryland Regt. (Col. Mordecai Gist).
5th Maryland Regt. (Col. William Richardson).
7th Maryland Regt. (Col. John Gumby).
Delaware Regt. (Col. David Hall).

Second Maryland Brigade

4th Maryland Regt. (Col. Josiah C. Hall).
6th Maryland Regt. (Col. Otho Williams).
2d Maryland Regt. (Col. Thos. Price).
Col. Hazen's Regt.

(The names of commanders of the Maryland Regiments are taken from the roster of July, 1778.)

Brig.-Gen. J. Peter G. Muhlenberg's Brigade of Greene's Division

1st Virginia Regt. (Col. Richard Parker).
5th Virginia Regt. (Col. A. Buford).
9th Virginia Regt. (Lieut. Col. Burgess Ball).
Virginia State Regt. (Col. George Gibson).
German Regt. (Lieut. Col. Lewis Weltner).
13th Virginia Infantry (Col. William Russell).

Brig.-Gen. George Weedon's Brigade of Greene's Division

2d Virginia Regt. (Lieut. Col. Charles Dabnay).
6th Virginia Regt. (Col. John Gibson).
10th Virginia Regt. (Col. John Green).
14th Virginia Regt. (Lieut.Col. Wm. Davis).
13th Pennsylvania Regt. (Col. Walter Stewart).
(Raised as State Regiment of Foot March 1st, 1777).

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Maxwell's Brigade of Sullivan's Division

1st New Jersey Regt. (Col. Mathias Ogden).
2d New Jersey Regt. (Col. Israel Shreve).
3d New Jersey Regt. (Col. Elias Dayton).
4th New Jersey Regt. (Lieut.-Col. David Rhea).

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Woodford's Brigade

3d Virginia Regt. (Col. Wm. Heth).
7th Virginia Regt. (Col. Alex. McClanachan).
11th Virginia Regt. (Col. Daniel Morgan).
15th Virginia Regt. (Col. David Mason).

Brig.-Gen. Charles Scott's Brigade

4th Virginia Regt. (Col. Isaac Read).
8th Virginia Regt. (Col. Abraham Bowman).
12th Virginia Regt. (Lieut.-Col. Levin Joynes).
Col. Wm. Grayson's Regt. (Infantry at large).
Col. John Patton's Regt. (additional Infantry Regt. Pennsylvania line).

First Pennsylvania Brigade Wayne's Division

1st Pennsylvania Regt. (Col. James Chambers).
2d Pennsylvania Regt. (Col. Henry Bicker).
7th Pennsylvania Regt. (Lieut. Col. David Grier).
*Col. Thos. Hartley's (additional Regt. Lieut. Col. Morgan Connor).

*Acting Brigade Commander.

Second Pennsylvania Brigade
Wayne's Division

4th Pennsylvania Regt. Lieut. Col. *Wm. Butler).
5th Pennsylvania Regt. (Col. Francis Johnston).
8th Pennsylvania Regt. (Col. Daniel Brodhead).
11th Pennsylvania Regt. (Col. Richard Hampton).
*Acting Brigade Commander.

Brig.-Gen. Anthony Wayne acting Division Commander.

Brig.-Gen. John Patterson's Brigade of De Kalb's Division

10th Regt., Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. Thos. Marshall).
11th Regt., Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. Benj. Tupper).
12th Regt. Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. Saml. Brewer).
14th Regt. Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. Gamaliel Bradford).

Late Brig.-Gen. Conway's Pennsylvania Brigade of Stirling's Division

3d Regt. Pennsylvania Infantry, (Col. Thos. Craig).
6th Regt. Pennsylvania Infantry, (Lieut. Col. Josiah Harmer).
9th Regt. Pennsylvania Infantry, (Lieut. Col. George Nagel).
12th Regt. Pennsylvania Infantry, (Col. Wm. Cooke).
Col. Malcolm's Regt.
Col. Spencer's Regt.

Brig.-Gen. Enoch Poor's Brigade

1st Regt., New Hampshire Infantry, (Col. Joseph Cilley).
2d Regt., New Hampshire Infantry, (Col. Nathan Hale).
3d Regt., New Hampshire Infantry, (Col. Alexander Scammell).
2d Regt., New Hampshire Infantry, (Col. Philip Cortlandt).
4th Regt., New Hampshire Infantry, (Col. Henry Livingston).

Brig.-Gen. John Glover's Brigade

1st Regt., Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. Joseph Vose).
4th Regt., Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. Wm. Sheppard).
13th Regt., Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. Edward Wigglesworth).
15th Regt., Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. Timothy Bigelow).

Brig.-Gen. Ebenezer Learned's Brigade
Baron DeKalb's Division

2d Regt., Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. John Bailey).
8th Regt., Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. Michael Jackson).
9th Regt., Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. James Wesson).
16th Regt., Massachusetts Infantry, (Col. Henry Jackson).

Brig.-Gen. James M. Varnum's Brigade

1st Regt., Rhode Island Infantry, (Col. Christopher Greene).
2d Regt., Rhode Island Infantry, (Col. Israel Angell).
4th Regt., Rhode Island Infantry, (Col. John Durkee).
8th Regt., Rhode Island Infantry, (Col. John Chandler).

Brig.-Gen. Jedediah Huntington's Brigade

1st Regt., Connecticut Infantry, (Lieut. Col. Samuel Prentice).
2d Regt., Connecticut Infantry, (Col. Charles Webb).
5th Regt., Connecticut Infantry, (Col. Philip B. Bradley).
7th Regt., Connecticut Infantry, (Col. H. Swift).

Brig.-Gen. Lachlan McIntosh's Brigade, (Sullivan's Division).

1st North Carolina Regt. (Col. Thomas Clark).
2d North Carolina Regt. (Col. John Patton).
3d North Carolina Regt. (Col Jethro Sumner).
4th North Carolina Regt. (Col. Thos. Polk).
5th North Carolina Regt. (Lieut. Col. Wm. L. Davidson).
6th North Carolina Regt. (Col. Gideon Lamb).
7th North Carolina Regt. (Col. James Hogun).
8th North Carolina Regt. (Col. James Armstrong).
9th North Carolina Regt. (Col. John Williams).

The returns of the artillery and cavalry arms with the army at Valley Forge are not included in the above War Department Records.

Artillery

American Regt. of Artillery, Colonel-in-Chief, Brig.-Gen. John Knox.
1st Battalion, Col. John Crane.
2d Battalion, Col. John Lamb.
Independent Corps, Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Stevens.
1st Pennsylvania State Regt. of Artillery, Col. Thomas Proctor.
Harrison's (Virginia) Artillery, Col. Charles Harrison.

Cavalry

1st Continental Regt. of Light Horse, Col. Theodorick Bland.
2d Regt. of Light Dragoons, Col. Elisha Sheldon.
3d Regt. of Light Dragoons, Col. George Baylor.
The 4th Cavalry, Col. Stephen Moylan.
Lee's Corps of Partizan Light Dragoons.
Pulaski Legion, Count Casimer Pulaski, Commander.

*Evidences have also been found of record indicating that the organizations named below, which do not appear on the "return" of December 31st, 1777, also formed a part of the army at Valley Forge, viz.:

2d Virginia State Regt.
Van Schaik's Regt.
Lee's Regt.
Henley's Regt.
Smith's Detachment.
Jackson's Detachment.
Capt. Selin's Independent Corps.
Gen. Lacey's Militia.
Pennsylvania Militia.

*Report from the Adjutant General, U. S. A. War Department, Washington, D. C.

Commanders of Divisions

Major-Gen. John Sullivan.
Major-Gen. Lord Stirling. (William Alexander.)
Major-Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
Major-Gen. Baron de Kalb.
Brig.-Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Quartermaster General

Major-Gen. Thomas Mifflin, succeeded March 2nd, 1778, by Major-Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

Unattached

Major-Gen. Arthur St. Clair.
Major-Gen. Paul J. G. deM. Lafayette.

Inspector General

Major-Gen. Frederick William von Steuben.

Engineer of Defenses

Brig.-Gen. Louis L. Du Portail.

Deputy Muster Master

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Bradford, Jr.

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To Valley Forge

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SCHUYLKILL DIVISION

VALLEY FORGE is reached from the Reading Terminal, Spring Garden Street and Columbia Avenue Stations of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway via the trains of the Schuylkill Division. Distance 24 miles. Fare for round trip, 94 cents. Special rates for parties and excursions on application to Edson J. Weeks, General Passenger Agent, Reading Terminal.

The station at Valley Forge is close by the Washington Headquarters, and but a short walk from the Washington Inn, the picnic grounds and Valley Creek boat landing. Upon the high ground to the east and south are the well preserved revolutionary entrenchments and redoubts. Massive granite markers indicate sites of brigade cantonments. Upon the summit of Mount Joy is the lofty observatory affording a grand view of the reservation and surrounding country. More distant to the southward is the Boulevard of the outer line of defense, upon which is located the noble equestrian monument to General Wayne. Carriages may be engaged for the tour of the park at the Washington Inn. There is no charge for admission to any feature upon the reservation. Courteous park guards are at hand to assist or direct all visitors.

Valley Forge Park is unrivalled as a resort for local excursions of societies, schools and special parties, combining as it does beautiful scenery, great historic object lessons and every convenience. Boats may be had for rowing upon the Valley Stream. Meals and lunches are provided for at several places and there is a good pavilion for basket parties.

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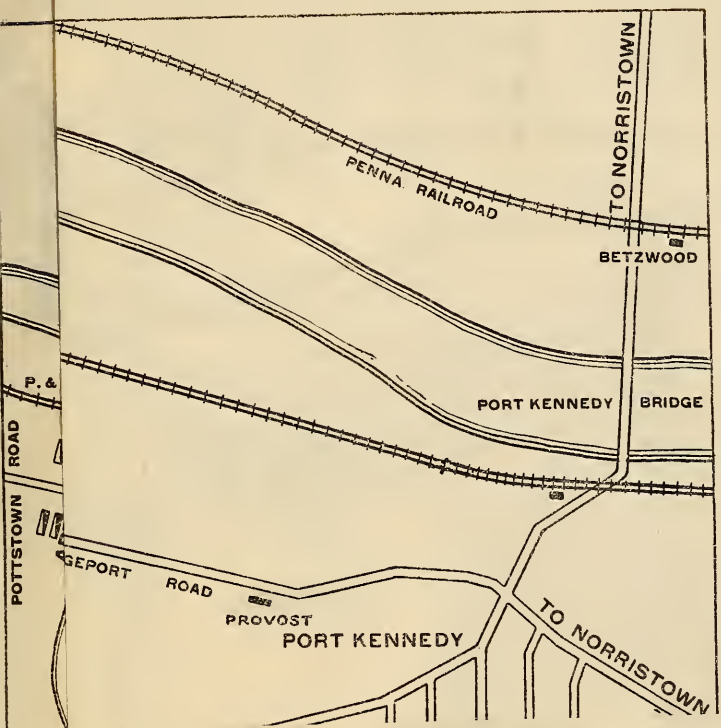

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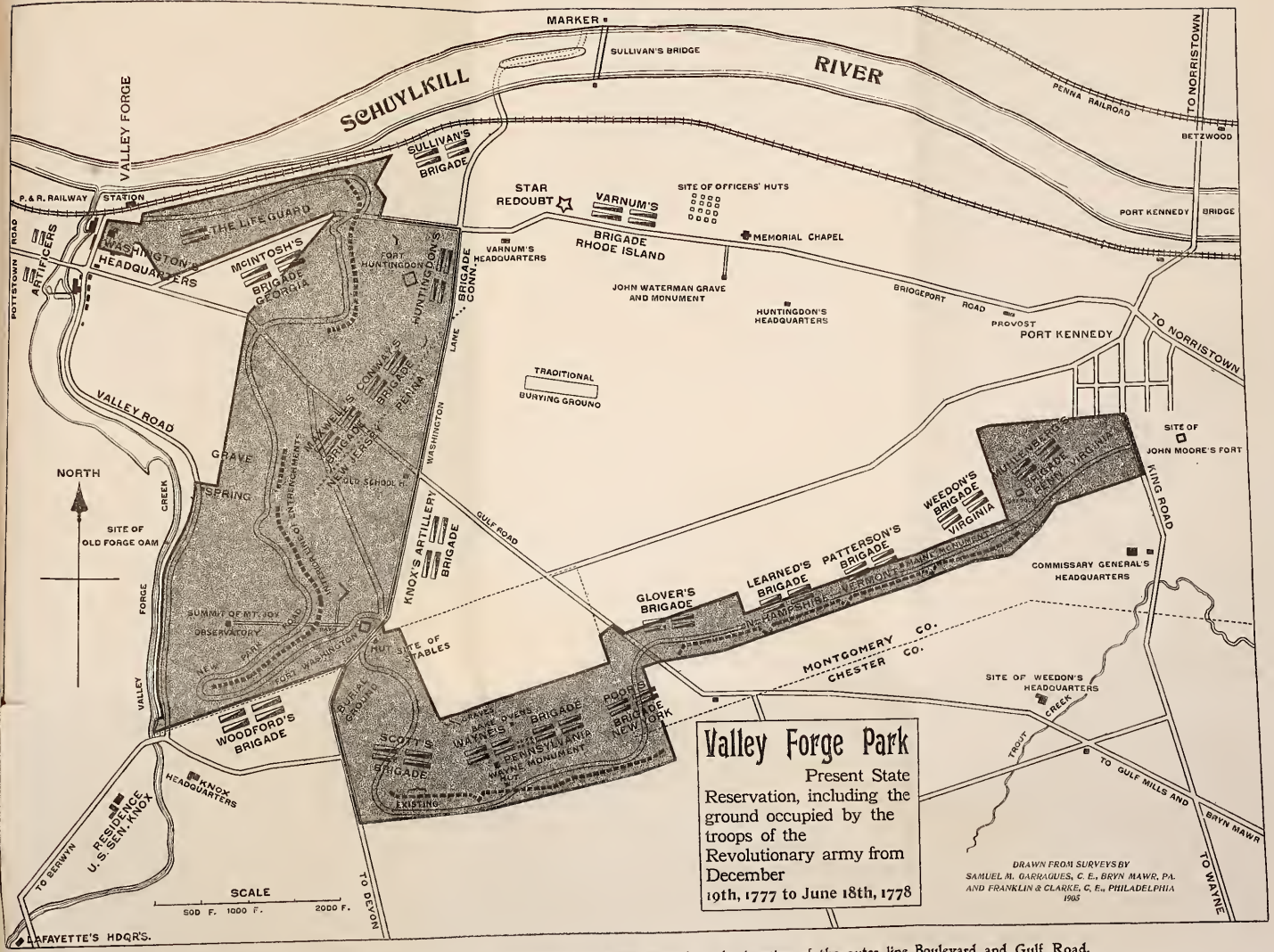
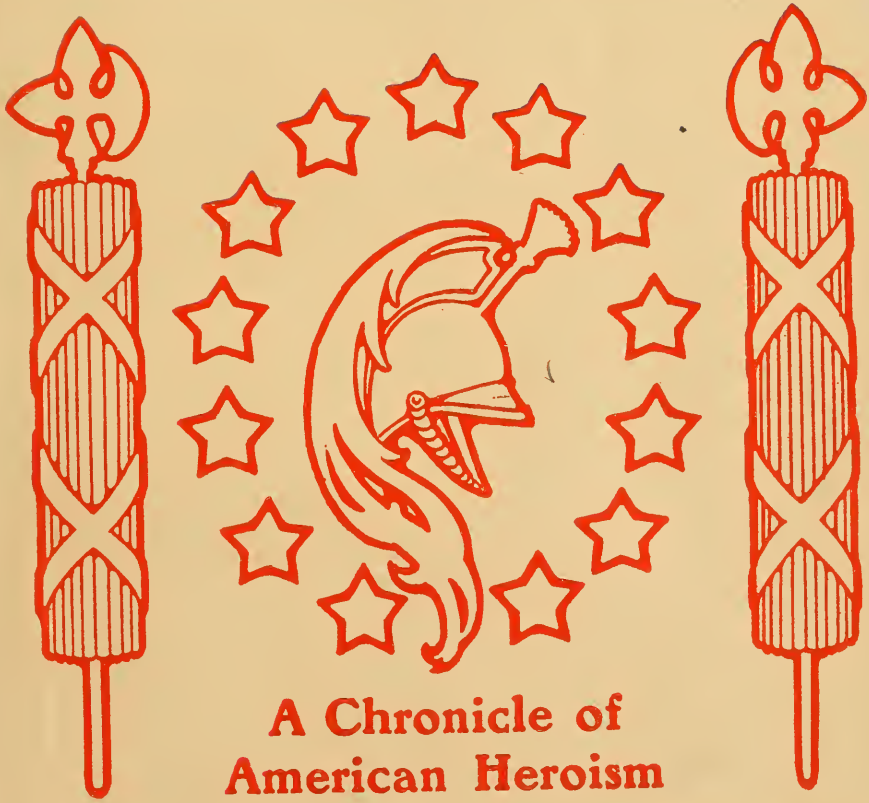


The National Washington Memorial Arch to cost $100,000 is being erected at the junction of the outer line Boulevard and Gulf Road.
The Massachusetts Memorial, dedicated June 19th, 1911, is placed near the above in front of site of Glover's Brigade.

lence. Boats may be had for rowing upon the Valley Stream. Meals and lunches are provided for at several places and there is a good pavilion for basket parties.

VALLEY FORGE



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HOW TO REACH VALLEY FORGE

Phila. & Reading Ry., Schuylkill Division to Valley Forge Station, 24 miles from Market street Terminal. Single fare, 58 cents; round trip, 94 cents. Rate for 25 or more persons 60 cents. Half fare for children under 12 or over 5 years of age. Excursion rate for parties of 300 or more, 50 cents. Arrange through office of General Passenger Agent, Reading Terminal.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Schuylkill Valley Division, to Betzwood Station, opposite to Port Kennedy. Two and a half miles from Valley Forge at Headquarters, or three fourths of a mile from the outer line Boulevard.

Pennsylvania Railroad via main line to Devon Station, three miles S. W. from the entrance to Valley Forge Park at Fort Washington. Carriages may be had by special arrangement at Devon.

Automobile parties to Valley Forge leaving the city go (1) via Lancaster Pike or Montgomery Pike to Bryn Mawr and thence via Gulf Mills road past King of Prussia Hotel, turning right at Port Kennedy road, and left at the junction of Outer Line Boulevard;

(2) or continue upon Lancaster or Montgomery Pikes to Devon, thence turning right for direct road, to the Reservation via New Centreville.

Meals or lunches may be had at: Washington Inn, Valley Forge; Valley Forge Inn; The Mansion House, Valley Forge; The King of Prussia Inn; Devon Inn (closed in winter); Hotel Port Kennedy.

IMPORTANT FEATURES TO BE SEEN AT VALLEY FORGE PARK

Washington's Headquarters (free).

Site of the Forge, half mile up the stream.

Inner line of entrenchments extending from near the Schuylkill river to south flank of Mt. Joy, about one and a half miles.

Fort Huntingdon, three-fourths mile east from Headquarters.

Fort Washington, one and a half miles south from Headquarters.

Observatory upon the summit of Mt. Joy, free.

Old school house, built by Laetitia Penn and used as a hospital in 1778, upon Washington Lane, near Fort Washington.

Wayne Equestrian Monument, Outer Line Boulevard two miles south of Headquarters.

This splendid bronze was erected by the State of Pennsylvania at a cost of $30,000, under the direction of a special commission composed of Col. John P. Nicholson, Richard M. Cadwallader, Esq., and John A. Herman, Esq.

Site of the Star Redoubt and Headquarters of Genl. James M. Varnum of Rhode Island, upon River road one mile east from Headquarters.

Waterman Monument, half mile east from Star Redoubt.

Colonial Springs and the historic Slab Tavern. Reached by good road up the hill upon west side of Valley stream (see page 96). Visitors welcome.

Various reproductions of Continental huts, cannon marking sites of batteries, brigade markers, etc.

The headquarters of a number of generals are located upon or near the Reservation, but being private property are not usually open to visitors.

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